# California Historical Society Quarterly

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

Robert E. Cowan, Chairman

Charles L. Camp C. Templeton Crocker Jessie H. Davies

H. R. Wagner

---

CONTENTS

PAGE.

Archibald Menzies' Journal of the Vancouver Expedition ..... 265

Extracts covering the visit to California, with an introduction and notes by Alice Eastwood.

Two Remarkable California Baskets ..... 341

Zelia Nuttall

Eastbound Route of Jedediah S. Smith, 1827 ..... 344

F. N. Fletcher

Documentary ..... 350

Book Reviews ..... 363

Meetings of the Society ..... 368

In Memoriam ..... 371

---

**Vol. II, No. 4**

**January, 1924**

# CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Reorganized March 27, 1922

## OFFICERS

Elected February 1, 1923

C. Templeton Crocker, President
E. S. Heller, First Vice-President
Robert E. Cowan, Second Vice-President
C. O. G. Miller, Third Vice-President
T. W. Hubbard, Secretary and Treasurer

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles L. Camp
Robert E. Cowan
C. Templeton Crocker
John S. Drum
Boutwell Dunlap
E. S. Heller
T. W. Hubbard
C. O. G. Miller
E. J. Molera
D. Q. Troy
H. R. Wagner

---

No entrance fees are required, but the dues of $10.00 per annum are payable upon application for membership and on each second Monday in January thereafter.

Back numbers of the Quarterly can be supplied for the present, to members only, at the price of $2.00 each.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Society at 508 Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco.

VOL. II, NO. 4 JANUARY, 1924

California Historical Society Quarterly

# MENZIES' CALIFORNIA JOURNAL

## INTRODUCTION

Archibald Menzies accompanied Captain George Vancouver as naturalist on the *Discovery* in the famous voyage around the world 1790-1794. His journal is in the British Museum and a certified copy has been deposited in the Archives Department of British Columbia at Victoria. That part referring to Puget Sound and Vancouver Island has been published as Memoir No. V. Archives of British Columbia, edited with botanical and ethnological notes by C. F. Newcombe M. D., with a biographical sketch by J. Forsyth. Through the courtesy of Mr. Forsyth, the Librarian of the Provincial Library, a photostat copy of the part relating to the exploration of California has been made for the California Historical Society and the following publication of this part of Menzies' Journal is an exact reproduction.

The *Discovery* arrived in the harbor of San Francisco on the evening of the fourteenth of November 1792 and anchored about where ships now dock. As they sailed in through the Golden Gate they saw signal lights on the shore and heard guns fired. The photostat copy begins with the morning of the fifteenth.

They were ten days in San Francisco and on November twenty-fifth sailed out of the harbor for Monterey, arriving there two days later. They left Monterey January fourteenth 1793. In the original manuscript a small space occurs here and the next date is May second, 1793, when they landed at Port Trinidad. Here Menzies collected *Ribes Menziesii* and *Romanzoffia* and probably other species credited to "Northwest America" but his notes are not so full as those of Captain Vancouver. They left Port Trinidad May fifth for the north. The next entry in the photostat copy is October eighth, 1793, when they left Puget Sound and sailed south. On October fifteenth Menzies left the *Discovery* and went on board the *Chatham* in expectation of landing on other coasts where new plants might be collected. On October twentieth they landed in Tomales Bay near what is now known as Hog Island but which they named Gibson Island. On October twenty-first they rejoined the *Discovery* in San Francisco Bay and on October twenty-fourth sailed for Monterey. Owing to stormy

weather and adverse winds they were delayed and did not reach Monterey until November first. They left November sixth and arrived at Santa Barbara November tenth. November eighteenth they sailed south arriving at San Diego November twenty-seventh and they were here until December ninth.

It will be seen from these dates that with the exception of the short time at Port Trinidad in May, they were in California at the most unfavorable time for the collection of botanical specimens. From my knowledge of the flora of the different places where Menzies collected I have tried to identify the plants that he mentions. He collected others to which he does not allude. The glaucous Arbutus which Pursh named and described as *Arbutus tomentosa* founded on specimens collec ted by Menzies, now known as *Arctostaphylos tomentosa,* came from Monterey since only there of all the places where Menzies collected is found a species which agrees with Pursh's description and of which there is a specimen just coming into flower in the British Museum Herbarium as would be the case in the months when Menzies was at Monterey.

ALICE EASTWOOD.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL

### [San Francisco]

In the morning of the 15th Nov^r^ [1792] we had the wind South East with thick weather & some rain. Pretty early a number of Spaniards came down to the Beach abreast of us mounted on horseback, & observing them waive with their hats a Boat was sent to them on shore, in which a venerable Friar in the gray habit of the Franciscan order with a Serjeant & two Men belonging to the Troops came off. This worthy Father was no sooner made acquainted with our being so much in want of refreshments, Wood & Water &c than he felt a noble & immediate impulse to gratify all our wishes from a principle of humanity & goodness that was conspicuously pourtrayd in his countenance & guided all his actions. He told us that Wood & Water could be obtained with very little trouble abreast of us & whatever else the Country produced in the way of refreshment would afford him a particular pleasure in supplying as far as lay in his power; and to convince us that this was by no means a complimentary offer, he expressed an anxiety of returning immediately on shore on our account, but Cap^t^ Vancouver prevaild on him to stay till after Breakfast when he & some of his Officers would accompany him. When they were landed he instantly orderd a/Bullock to be caught from among the Herd that were feeding on the Pasture near the Shore, which the Soldiers performd in a short chace on horse-back by throwing a noose over its head with great dexterity they brought it down to the Beach where it was slaughterd by our own people. He likewise dispatchd a Messenger to the *Garrison* here called the *Proesidio* to acquaint the Commandant with our arrival, & hastend himself to the Mission from whence he sent a Sheep & some excellent Vegetables for our immediate use, so that we were this day able to fare sumptuously by the munificence & kind attention of this reverend Father, but as we did not expect to be supplied with refreshments so soon, a Boat was sent in the Morning to haul the Seine, which after repeated trials in different places returnd without success. A party was likewise landed abreast of us with Casks to fill Water.

Our present situation was pretty well sheltered & afforded good & safe Anchorage, the skirts of the Bay & hilly Country behind was interspersed with brush-wood & clear spots of Pasturage on which a number of Black Cattle were seen feeding in Herds; these inducd us to think favorably of the Country, which we should otherwise from general appearance be apt to pronounce naked dreary & barren.

As I was at this time not quite recoverd of a severe cold I had on

the passage from Nootka I did not venture on shore till about mid-day when I landed & took a short walk into the Country, & found it was not so very barren/as its appearance led us to suppose it. The Soil in general is loose & sandy of a dark brown colour, but pretty deep; the Grass which grew on the Pastures was not of a very thick bottom, the Bushes too with which a great part of the Land along shore was coverd was of a stinted scrubby appearance & not very numerous in variety, yet I was not able to ascertain their names, being so unfortunate as not to meet with a single Plant in Flower in my whole excursion; I however observd that these Thickets were in a great measure composd of a species of Ever green Oak with Holly-like leaves which I took to be the *Quercus Coccifera*[1] & which did not here grow above fifteen feet high. There was another Ever green nearly the same height but more ornamental & at this time plentifully cropped with red Berries which appeard to be a new species of *Cratoegus*.[2] I also found growing near the sea side, what by its fruit seemd to be a dwarf species of Horse Chesnut[3] & another bushy Plant which appeard to be a *Ceanothus*[4] with some smaller shrubby Bushes of the Class *Syngnesia;*[5] two kinds of Willows[6] & the *Lonicera*[7] *Nootkagensis.*

I saw likewise several Birds which were new to me, but I shall be able to speak of them more particular hereafter.

I met no fresh water stream in all my walk, what they filld our Casks with was from a standing Pond in a Marsh behind the Beach & which provd very good & wholesome.

The other Officers having returnd to the Beach/I joind them & we came on board to dinner.

In the afternoon we were favord with a visit from *S^r Hermegildo Sal,* the Commandant of the Settlement, an elderly Man with only the rank of an Alferez or Ensign in the Spanish Service, he was on this occasion accompanied by the principal *Padri* of the Mission & some Attendants. He no sooner came on board than he told Cap^t Vancouver with the honest frankness of an old Castilian, that we should be supplied with every kind of refreshment which the Country afforded, & that during our stay he would further have a particular satisfaction in contributing to our amusements by furnishing us with Horses & Guides whenever we wishd to ride or traverse the Country.

---

[1] Quercus agrifolia Neé.
[2] Heteromeles arbutifolia (Lindl.) Roem.
[3] Æsculus californica nutt.
[4] Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Esch.
[5] Probably Baccharis pilularis DC. and Ericameria ericoides (Less.) Jepson.
[6] Salix lasiolepis Benth. Salix lasiandra Benth.
[7] Lonicera Ledebourii Esch.

These offers were certainly gratifying to us, & still more so from the liberal manner in which they were offerd by a man whose heart seemd to glow at such a favorable opportunity of exercising his hospitality & kindness, for with that candour inseparable from real merit he further added, that these were the orders of his Sovereign, which he beleivd were general over all the Country respecting us, & in complying with them he would have a double pleasure in gratifying our wishes. But that he might supply our wants with more ease & satisfaction to himself he recommended to us to remove the Ship back opposite the *Proesidio* where he assurd us the anchorage & conveniency of Wooding & Watering was nearly the same as here. In consequence/ of which Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver determind to remove next day & therefore gave orders to stop the operations on shore, & collect the parties Casks &c on board.

The Commandant also informd us that he had been very lately at *Monterey* a Settlement about twenty three leagues off, to the Southward of this Visiting *S$^{r}$ Quadra* who had been there then six weeks waiting for our arrival, & that he particularly requested him if we should touch at *San Francisco,* to supply us with every accommodation the Settlement afforded; so that the care & attention of this worthy Man to contribute to our happiness & welfare still continued with unremitting ardor.

As the Commandant was to dispatch an express by land to Monterrey to make our arrival known, Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver wrote to S$^{r}$ Quadra in expectation of an answer in four days as we could not compleat our repairs & leave the Port sooner. The Tide ran here very strong & we had high water this day about eleven in the forenoon.

On the 16th there was drizzling rain with the Wind at South East. About nine in the forenoon we got under way after a strong heave to weigh the Anchor, the bottom being composd of mud of a very tenacious quality, & at two in the afternoon we came to again in a Bay abreast of the *Proesidio* about a quarter of a Mile off shore in five fathoms & moored with the other Anchor/in fourteen fathoms, the *Proesidio* S 42° E & Fort Point on with the Outer North entrance point S 80° W by Compass. This Bay is situated near the entrance of the Port & tho not quite so well shelterd as the Bay we left, yet as we brought to so near the Shore we were quite shut in.

After we anchord the Commandant came on board & din'd with Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver, he was accompanied only by one of his Children for which he shew'd a great degree of fondness. He told us that the Messenger for Monterrey was dispatchd in the forenoon, & as he was to travel express he would be there in 24 hours.

We were also favord with a visit from our good & kind friend the *Padri* who was our first visitor, & who now came to pay his respects, but we could not prevail on him to partake of any of our fare on account of his strict adherence to the rites of that Religion which sets no rational bounds to its austerities. Both he & the Commandant staid on board till pretty late & went on shore together in the evening.

In the morning of the 17th it was Cloudy with Showers but afterwards became fair. In the forenoon I accompanied Cap[t] Vancouver & some of the Officers on shore, we found a low track of Marshy Land along shore, with some Salt Water Lagoons that were supplied by the overflowings of high Tides & oozings through the Sandy Beach: On these we saw abundance of Ducks & wild Geese. The watering party who/landed before us could meet with no fresh water stream, they were therefore obliged to dig a Well in the Marsh to fill their Casks from, but the Water thus procurd was afterwards found to be a little brackish, which might indeed be expected from the nature of the Soil which was loose & sandy & the little distance it was from the sea on the one side & salt water ponds on the other. Fire Wood was here equally difficult to procure, there being only scrubby brush wood on the side of an adjacent hill, a Tent was however erected in order to screen the parties employd on these duties at night & to afford shelter in case of bad weather.

The Commandant having observd us come on shore was so obliging as to send a Messenger to know if we would wish to ride, to which an answer was returnd in the affirmative, & soon after a number of Saddle Horses were sent down to the Beach on which we rode to the *Proesidio;* What was pompously called by this name had but a mean appearance at a distance & a near approach did not at all contribute to make its appearance more favorable. The Commandant himself came out to meet us & conducted us with a hearty welcome through a breach in the Wall, which might possibly be intended or left unfinishd for a Gate. The view we then had of the inside serv'd only to confirm the opinion we had previously formed from its external appearance.

It is situated on a gentle declivity about a quarter of a Mile from the sea side,/& occupied a square space of ground about four hundred Yards on each side, walled in on three sides with Turf or Mortar Wall of twelve or fourteen feet high & rudely fenced in on the other or Eastern side with a dead hedge. The Walled part is lined on the inside with a row of shabby mean houses irregularly built of the same materials & thatchd with coarse long grass & bulrushes, as Habitations & Store houses for the Soldiers & their Families who were about thirty six in number under the command of the Governor as Commandant & a

Serjeaunt. The Commandant's own dwelling could hardly be distinguished from the rest till we got on the inside of it, & then the friendly treat & hearty welcome we receivd from his Lady & Family made ample recompense for the poverty of its exterior appearance.

The Houses & Wall of the Proesidio were built of Turf & Mortar in the form of large Bricks workd up & incorporated with Straw or Grass & afterwards dried in the Sun till they became hard & appeard to be durable.

We saw no Guns or Artillery of any kind if we except a shatterd one that lay before the entrance of the Garrison. The Soldiers constantly rode on Horseback fully accoutred with Target Lance Musket & Sword secured to the Saddle before them.

At the request of Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver the Commandant & his Family with two other Ladies accompanied us on board to Dinner, & staid till the dusk of the evening, when/they were landed, at which time it came on to rain so hard, that they were inducd to take shelter in our Tent, & the evening continuing dark & stormy, they were obliged to remain there all night; of this however we knew nothing till next day, otherwise we should have endeavourd to render their situation a little more comfortable.

As we were going on shore in the forenoon two of the Natives came along side in their *Canoe* if a few bundles of bulrushes fastend together could be called by that name, for it was about fourteen feet long & consisted of three or four bunches of bulrushes fastend together with thongs & tapering at both extremities; on this the two Men sat, each having a long paddle with a blade at each end which was held by the middle & used on both sides alternately, impelling this miserable contrivance through the Water with a slow motion. There is nothing which more fully proves the slothfulness or want of ingenuity in these Natives than this frail means of embarkation, as they must undoubtedly draw a considerable share of their subsistance (at least formerly) from the Sea, it is but reasonable to suppose that they might easily contrive a more commodious & durable means of obtaining it.

In consequence of previous invitation from the Reverend Fathers at the Mission, Captain Vancouver accompanied with several of the Officers & Gentlemen went in the forenoon of the 18th to wait on them, & as it was thought that the novelty of a short ride/might be pleasing to the two Sandwich Islands Women we had on board, they were included in the party. Hitherto these Women had only been distant Spectators of the Country & its produce, Black Cattle they had some idea of from having seen a few of them at Nootka, but Horses & the fleetness with which they saw them carry people about on their

backs produced much admiration & afforded a fertile theme for conversation between them since they came into this Port; the proposal of a ride therefore much excited their curiosity & was readily accepted, & we no sooner landed than they mounted on Horseback & kept their Seats throughout the journey without shewing the least sign of fear or timidity, in short with as much ease & apparent satisfaction as if they had been brought up or accustomd to such mode of Conveyance from their infancy.

We touch'd at the *Proesidio* where we were joind by the Commandant & an escort of Soldiers, from thence the ride to the Mission is about four Miles through a hilly Country, but the road was pretty good & the novelty of the prospect not unpleasant; for we had an extensive view of the Harbour, which on the North side appeard much broken with Islands & Inlets, but the Eastern Shore was seemingly straight & backed by a rugged hilly ridge of a light verdurous hue, on which there appeard some Tufts of Trees & indeed apparently the only ones within the verge of our Sight, the rest of the Country being either coverd with scrubby brush wood or of a naked arrid & hilly appearance.

/On our arrival at the Mission the Venerable Fathers receivd us with open Arms & testified their satisfaction by every mark of civility attention & kindness. They provided an elegant & plentifull dinner for the whole party, which at their particular request was Cooked in the English Stile by our own Servants, & while it was getting ready, they took great pleasure in shewing us through every part of the Building of the Mission & its dependencies.

The Mission of San Francisco has been establishd about fifteen years & is situated near the sea side at the bottom of a pleasant fertile Valley where the surrounding Country lookd gay with rich verdure. It is at present under the direction & management of two Fathers of the Franciscian order of Friars, & consists of a regular range of buildings inclosing a small Court of about twenty/yards square, faced round on the inside with Colonades, from which the entries to the different Granaries & Manufactories lead, but the only entrance to this Court is through a large Hall, where we din'd, & where the watchfull Fathers generally reside, so that nobody can enter or go out of this Building without their knowledge. The Church which is by far the largest Building takes up one side of the Square & every thing belonging to it is kept very clean & in good order; the entrance to it is from the end on the out side, but the Fathers have a private one for themselves from the inside of the Mission, with a Vestry where they/keep & preserve their different Robes & Dress for Religious rites. Besides this com-

pact building there are several separate houses for the Mechanics to work in & for Habitations for them & five Soldiers with their Families, which is conceivd necessary to guard the place from any sudden attack from the Natives. The whole of these buildings were of Mortar & Turfs & thatchd in the same manner as the Houses at the Proesidio. There was also a small Garden fenced in containing about two Acres of Ground divided into quarters by cross walks & pretty well filld with a variety of Potherbs & Culinary Vegetables, together with a number of Fruit Trees, such as Apples Peaches Figs & Vines, but none of these were very productive or had yet bore any good Fruit; Whether this was owing to their not being of a good quality or their not agreeing with the Soil & Climate was uncertain.

But what particularly engagd our attention was a Village close to the Mission, which containd about five or six hundred Natives converted to Christianity by the indefatigable perseverance of these Humane Fathers. Their Habitations or Wigwams were aptly compard to a crouded cluster of Bee-hives each of which was of a hemispherical form about nine feet high & nearly the same in diameter & consisted of slender sticks or rods stuck in the ground & lashd together with thongs into the above form & afterwards/closely thatchd all round with Bulrushes, excepting a small hole left on one side just sufficient to creep in at. The Fire is placd in the middle of the Wigwam & as no particular aperture is left at the top for the smoke to go out at, it was observd oozing out through the Thatch.

The Fathers industriously employ these Natives in cultivating the Land for their own subsistance & in spinning of Wool which they weave in Looms in the form of small Blankets for their own Clothing in a large Room within the Mission; We saw several of the Machines for this occupation. Others are reared up to Farming & to Mechanical Arts; so that they are now enabled to carry on every thing necessary for the subsistance & support of the Settlement within themselves, or at least with very little expence to the Mother Country. These are the happy effects of religious persuasions when conducted on the rational plans of industry & the supplying of necessary wants, & when inculcated by the mild influence of such exemplary Fathers.

These *Proselytes* appeard peaceable & docile in their behaviour & so contented with their situation, that we have no doubt but they will be induced to continue in pursuing that quiet industrious line of life which so easily gratifies all their wants & comforts their minds with the enjoyments of happiness here & hereafter. How different the comparison between them & the more Northern Tribes, who have been visited these eight years by commercial people, whose selfish/Views have

taught them duplicity, & whose avaricious objects have increasd their original ferocity, by the knowledge & exercise of those destructive Weapons with which they daily arm them, so that they seem to excel their civilized instructors in the refinement of their cruelties & the exercise of the most consummate frauds.

After spending the day agreeably with their Reverend Fathers we returnd in the evening highly satisfied with our cordial reception & impressed with a due sense of their hospitality & kind attention to every circumstance which they thought would please us. Nor could we reflect without admiration on the patience constancy & perseverance with which these worthy Fathers pursued their laudable object of Civilization, in a faithfull & humane discharge of their function, under the inconveniencies & sufferings to which they must be daily exposd in such distant & remote regions.

On our arrival at the Proesidio the Commandant's Lady & two or three others were dressed in their best Robes to receive us, but the manner of this reception was new to us—We found them squatted down on their Heels upon a Mat spread on a part of the Floor that was a little elevated from the rest, to this Emporium we severally advancd paying our obeisance to them in a low bow, but none of them offerd to get up, or make the least return to our Salutation, nor did they quit the Mat while we were in the House. At their own/invitation the two Sandwich Island Women who were of our Party sat down by them, but they being unacquainted with the etiquette of the Mat, instead of folding their Legs in under them they stretchd them out at full length, which occasiond some little tittering & looks of surprize amongst the Spanish Ladies.

As this was our Sunday, a number of our people were sufferd to take the recreation of the Shore & many of them strolled towards the Proesidio, where they receivd the most friendly treatment from the Spanish Soldiers, & as our reception at the Mission of San Francisco was so flattering, Captain Vancouver & several of the party expressed a desire of visiting the Mission of S$^{ta}$ Clara which was understood to be only eighteen or twenty miles off. This was made known to the Commandant who very readily acquiesced & promised that Horses & Guides should be in readiness for them the following morning, but it raind & blew so hard from the South East the whole of next forenoon that the Party was prevented from setting out. The Commandant came on board to dinner accompanied by one of the Fathers from the Mission, but we could not prevail on him to eat any thing with us, for the austerity of his Religion sufferd him only at this Season to

eat Fish & that only once a day on weekly days & three times on Sundays.

The Messenger returnd from Monterrey & brought Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver a letter from S$^{r}$ Quadra in answer to the one sent on Friday/ morning, by which we learnd that neither the Chatham nor Doedalus were yet arrivd at that Port.

The morning of the 20th was fair & pleasant, when Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver L$^{ts}$ Puget Baker & Johnstone Mess$^{rs}$ Orchard Stewart & Dobson went on Shore early in the morning mounted their Horses on the Beach & set out for S$^{ta}$ Clara. The state of my health at this time forbade my undergoing much fatigue, otherwise I should willingly have accompanied them on this journey I was however not idle, I took a short walk on shore in the middle of the day & strolled towards the Point from whence the Guns were fired as we were coming into the Port, & to my great surprize found on this formidable eminence which perfectly commanded the entrance of the Harbour only a single small piece of Artillery & that lash'd to a log of Wood. It was a Brass Cannon of two or three Pounders & I believe the only one which the whole Settlement could boast of.—In this walk I met with but few Plants in flower, but these were perfectly new to me, & made me more & more regret that it was not my lot to visit this Country at a more favorable Season for Botanical researches. On coming down to the Beach I met the Commandant who accompanied me on board to dine with us in the Gun-room, & next day we were favord with a visit from his Lady, together with thirteen other women from the Proesidio, who came on/board in the forenoon to satisfy their curiosity in seeing the Ship, & were afterwards prevaild upon to stay & dine with us, after which they went on shore in the evening, apparently well satisfied with their reception & the novelty of being on board an English Man of War.

On the afternoon of the 22$^{d}$ the Chatham arrivd in the Port & anchord along side of us. She left Columbia River on the 10th of this Month after exploring it in the Boats upwards of a hundred Miles in a South East direction from its entrance, & in the greatest part of their way they found the Water perfectly fresh in a strong & constant drain against them of never less than six fathoms deep, nor was the River in any part as far as they went, less than a quarter of a mile wide environ'd on both sides by low land coverd with Pines &c.—This examination was made by Mr. Broughton himself with two Boats manned & armed, who were absent from the Vessel ten days & were obligd to return for want of provision without being able to reach the source of the River nor the appearance of its terminuation; hence it is

very probable that it may penetrate a considerable way inland beyond of their examination. Tho the weather was pretty favorable for their Boat excursion inland, yet from the prevalence of stormy weather on the Coast, it appears that they could not come out of the River sooner if they wishd it, for Mr. Baker in the Jenny Schooner who lay in a Bay near the entrance, daily watchd for an opportunity to run out but/ could not effect it till the same day they did, the whole entrance all this time continued one will [wild] reef of foaming breakers across, & in coming out even when they did, both Vessels ran no little risk from their having but a light breeze of wind & a high swell on the Bar. The Chatham left both her Boats out in order that they might be ready to give immediate assistance in case of any danger or difficulty, & as they were coming over the Bar a heavy swell filled & broke adrift their Long Boat with one of the Men in her, but such was their situation at this time that they could not afford him the least assistance till they got on the outside when they brought to & instantly dispatchd the other Boat to his relief, it was found that he had providentially saved himself by keeping a fast hold of the Boat which drifted out through the Surf by the strength of the Tide.

In the evening the party returned from S$^{ta}$ Clara much fatigued with their journey for they found the distance to be nearly eighteen leagues instead of eighteen miles as formerly interpreted, & to L$^{t}$ Johnstone I am chiefly indebted for the following particulars of their journey.

After setting out from the Ship they called at the Proesidio, where they receivd an escort of a Serjeant & four Soldiers to guard guide & attend them with about forty horses that were drove after them to change or relieve them that might be tired. The Commandant & his family were extremely anxious that they should be well provided with every accommodation, & gave particular injunctions to/their guards to pay every attention to their convenience on way, which they faithfully obeyd throughout the whole journey, & seemd to take great pleasure in fulfilling the good wishes of their worthy Commander.

Being thus attended & equipped with every necessary for their journey, they left the Proesidio & about nine made a short stop at the Mission of San Francisco to pay their duty & respect & receive the benediction of the Fathers. From thence they set off a full gallop & continued galloping & cantering on through a fine Country for upwards of twenty Miles before they halted, which was a little past noon on a verdant plain skirted with some rising ground & beautifully diversified with groves of Trees through which a limpid stream of fresh water meanderd in its course & gave a novelty to the prospect, which

from the aridity of the Country was but seldom met with; in short a spot more delightfull they all agreed could hardly be met with on the whole globe. By dismounting all were tired, some sore, but good humour prevaild in the highest degree, those who limpd the most laughd at their own pains & gave mirth to the rest. The refreshments they brought with them were spread out upon the Lawn & all partook of it with a keen appetite. In the mean time the Soldiers caught & saddled fresh Horses from the drove & in an hour after every one was Mounted & off again at a gallop, tho from the stiffness & attitudes of some of the Riders it was evident that their bodies wishd for a more moderate pace, but this could not be allowd, for they were yet scarcely half way, & excepting a few Indian huts there was no other house or shelter between/them & S^ta^ Clara. They had got on but a few leagues when some complaind of their Horses, this occasiond a short halt, till a fresh accommodation took place, which was managd in the usual way by the Soldiers riding amongst the drove & dextrously throwing a noose on the horses neck they wanted, who then stood quite docile to be saddled: And having adjusted every complaint they again continued their journey at a rate so quick as to leave little time for either Man or Horse to contemplate on each others inclinations. The road they pursued was plain & level as a bowling green without even a stone to impede their progress, as they advancd they passed through Forests/of fine Oaks,[8] the greatest part of which they left on their right hand, these Oaks were scatterd so far apart, that instead of incommoding or obstructing their way, they contributed much to render it more delightfull by the various scenes & Vistos which were every moment opening to their view.—A ridge of hills to the Southward seemingly clothed with Pines ran between them to the Sea Coast, & on their North Side a range of Mountains ran parallel to it, at the foot of which a branch of the Port of San Francisco ran towards S^ta^ Clara, so that their path ran through a fertile Valley, which for pleasing prospects & richness of soil could no where be excelled. About four in the afternoon their guides informd them that they were still about four leagues from S^ta^ Clara, but the distance was not all they had to encounter, for they soon after came to low swampy ground, which the late Rains had coverd with Water about a foot/deep, through this they could only walk their horses in the cool of the evening, so that after riding so hard all day, they soon became cold stiff & fatigued. In this condition they arrivd at the Mission of S^ta^ Clara a little after sun-set, where they were greeted with a most cordial reception by the two venerable

[8] Quercus lobata Neé.

Fathers, who took the greatest pains in contributing every means in their power to comfort & entertain them, & could the pain & fatigue brought on by the journey be at once releivd, no strangers ever had greater reason to be satisfied with their situation, but Mr. Baker & Mr. Johnstone were so ill that they were immediately obligd to go to bed, the rest of the party were able to set up till they partook of a good supper of Fish Fruits & Sweatmeats, enlivend by the facetious & pleasing conversation of the Senior Father, who was named Father Thomas, & who with the most watchfull eagerness was every moment anticipating & releiving their little wants, with a degree of pleasure which no enjoyment could surpass: He was a very corpulent man, far advancd in Years & of a most venerable appearance, yet he trudgd about in the most lively manner to administer every comfort to his guests.

The night's repose contributed much to disperse the pain & fatigue occasioned by the long ride of the preceeding day, & after a hearty breakfast the Fathers continued every means they could think of to amuse them; they first led them to see the Church, which is much larger better finishd & more abundantly supplied with ornaments than that of San Francisco. They/then shewd them the œconomy & general arrangement of the Mission, which is built in a square form similar to that of San Francisco, one side of which is occupied by young Indians who are educated in the Christian Faith, & brought up to different occupations usefull to the Settlement. Another side is set apart for manufacturing grey cloth for the Fathers, & a kind of coarse cloth & blankets for clothing the Indians belonging to the Mission, & in this Manufactory Women are chiefly employd. The third side is a large Granary well stored; & the fourth side is occupied by the Fathers themselves; but they have other Spacious Granaries apart from these Buildings in order to secure by this means a certain resource in case of any accident happening to either by Fire or otherwise. These Granaries are two stories high & kept in the very best order, they are well stored with every kind of grain excepting Barley & Oats which they do not cultivate in this Country. Their Pease & Wheat are of an excellent quality, the latter is a fine full bodied Grain & generally rewards their labour with a return of five & twenty or sometimes even thirty fold. They have large Gardens well supplied with every kind of usefull Vegetables & even most of the European Fruit Trees, such as Apricots Peaches Pears Vines Currants Goosberries &c. These Fruits succeeded better here than at any other of their Northern Settlements in this Country, on account as was supposed of its inland situation. They also rear hemp, which flourishes well & is of a good strong quality.

/They saw a crouded Indian Village close to the Mission, composd of mean huts or wigwams similar in form & materials to those we have already described at the Mission of San Francisco & containing about the same number of Natives converted to the Christian Religion by the indefatigable & persuasive endeavours of these worthy Fathers. These Natives are usefully employed in the various occupations necessary for the support of the Settlement & their own subsistance. They were at this time building for themselves under the direction of the Fathers a long row of Houses similar to those of the Spaniards, with two snug Apartments in each, & when they once experience the comforts & conveniencies of these dwellings, there is no doubt but they will be inducd to continue a plan so laudable & which cannot fail to contribute greatly to their general welfare & happiness. There were a number of other houses adjacent to the Mission for Artificers, & twelve or fifteen Soldiers with their Familes under the Command of an Alferez or Ensign & a Corporal, which are deem'd necessary for the protection of the Mission, but it is further protected by its vicinity to the Town of S$^{t}$ Joseph which is but a short distance to the Southward & Eastward of it, & contains about four hundred Spaniards, chiefly old Soldiers & their Families, who after a certain number of years servitude in the Garrison in the Country, are allowd to retire, with certain priviledges & a portion of land for their future support.

Having thus viewd the Mission & its dependencies, the party in the forenoon mounted their/Horses & took a short ride in the Neighbourhood accompanied by the Commandant & an escort of Soldiers, who at a little distance from the Mission surrounded a large herd of black Cattle & began to catch them. This was done by riding in amongst the Herd & singling out the one they wishd to take, which was instantly pursued by two Soldiers on Horseback at full speed, till each threw a Noose made on the end of a long leathern thong over its Neck or Horns, & which they generally effected in a short chace with great dexterity & then were able to manage the wildest of them & keep a due distance between the two Horses, without suffering it to hurt either. In this manner they caught about twenty & led them to the Mission where they were slaughterd & seventeen of them were divided amongst the Indians to make it a day of festivity in compliment of the visit of the English Officers to the Mission. They generally killed about the same number weekly for the subsistance of the Settlement, & this they could easily afford from the numerous Herds which were seen grazing every where over the Country, but what was matter of great surprize was their rapid & enormous encrease, for they were told that when these Northern Missions were first settled about twenty Years ago

there were but fifteen head of Cattle to begin with, & now the Country every where swarmd with them.

These Missions make no return whatever to Government, the Grain & Stock they rear are solely for their own subsistance, & from/ the few Luxuries or even Conveniencies observd amongst them it was evident that they receivd little or nothing from the Mother Country, so that they are obliged to subsist entirely on their own industry.

An Arm of the Sea from the Port of San Francisco ends close to the Mission, which supplies them with abundance of Fish of every kind & contributes to the beauty as well as the conveniency of the situation.

Notwithstanding many preasing invitations from the worthy Fathers to prolong their stay, the party set out on their return to the Ship the following day at sun-rise, after taking an affectionate leave of the Fathers with a promise that one of them should visit the Vessel before her departure, that they might have an opportunity of making some returns for the civilities & attention so liberally bestowed on the whole party. The Commandant of the Settlement accompanied them to take his passage on board the Discovery to Monterrey. They were also attended by the same escort of Soldiers & the same drove of Horses to releive those that might be tired & as they were favord with a fine day, & knew the length of their ride, they performd the journey with more ease & moderation & arrived on board about six in the evening.

In the forenoon of the 23$^{d}$ Mr. Broughton & a small party rode out to visit the Mission of San Francisco & returnd on board the Discovery accompanied by the Commandant to dinner.

And next day we had a visit of Father Thomas from S$^{ta}$ Clara, who was deservedly caressed by the whole party that visited that Mission, for their hospitable reception, & as it was observd that these Missions were but ill provided with implements of Husbandry & Culinary Utensils, Captain Vancouver made a selection from among the trade with which we were abundantly supplied by Government & presented the Proesidio & the two Missions with a number of usefull articles for these purposes, as well as a variety of Trinkets & Ornaments to disperse among the Indians & a quantity of Spirits for their own consumption. These were gratefully accepted of, but when he offerd to settle with them for the refreshments we were supplied with during our stay, they would accept of no pecuniary consideration, saying that they had S$^{r}$ Quadra's express orders not to take a farthing from us for any thing we stood in need of that the Settlement could afford, & they further sent us this day four Bullocks & a number of Sheep Poultry & Vegetables to serve us on the passage to Monterrey, & for the whole the Commandant

meerly took a receipt to satisfy his Superiors that he had done what he conceivd to be only his duty.

The Port of San Francisco is of easy/access & very spacious, interspersed with a number of Islands, & divided into several Arms that penetrate the Country in different directions, the extent of some of them particularly those going to the North East ward has not yet been sufficiently ascertained, which induced Captain Vancouver to express his wish of exploring them to their termination, & the Commandant readily acquiesced, & offerd any assistance that might be necessary from the Settlement to accomplish it; but on mentioning this business to S$^{r}$ Quadra after we arrived at Monterrey, that Gentleman said that he had no other objection than the trouble it would give without any utility, as their extent had been already ascertained in a journey by land, by a party who rode round the head of them a little above where they terminate on M$^{r}$ Dalrymple's plan of the Harbour, which we found to be a very exact representation as far as we had occasion to consult it.

Latitude of our Anchorage in Port San Francisco 37° 48′.

/In the forenoon of the 25th we took leave of these generous people to whose hospitality & kindness we were so deeply indebted, & the Spanish Officer who was to accompany us to Monterrey being on board, we both weighd Anchor & with a strong Tide in our favor we workd against a North West wind out of the Harbour, & in the passage out we never had less than three & twenty fathoms, but on the outside of the entrance we passed over a Bank on which we had less than seven fathoms with a rough sea & very irregular Soundings, & it is not improbable that this Bank may extend across the entrance as we passed over it on the North Side going in. At noon we were on the outside about two leagues from the entrance in Latitude 37° 42′ North the Mouth of the Harbour between N 10° E & N 28° E & the two extremes of the land from NW to S 38 E. With these bearings we had eleven fathoms & immediately after no Soundings in steering a southerly course.

In the afternoon we coasted along shore to the Southward with a fresh breeze, the land appearing much the same as to the Northward of Port San Francisco naked & hilly, with here & there perpendicular cliffs of a whitish appearance facing the Sea. At night we hauld off & continued making short tacks /till day light to be able to survey every part of the Coast as we went along.

Early on the morning of the 26th we pursued our examination again to the South ward, & at noon we were about two leagues from the Shore in Latitude 36° 53′ N. & Longitude 238° 14′ E. The land opposite to us was of a rugged hilly & parchd appearance but of a

moderate height near the Shore. As we were unacquainted with the situation of the Port of Monterrey to which we were now approaching, we in the afternoon stood into the Bay (which is very large) with moderate wind & clear weather, & as we advancd we fired some Guns at intervals in expectation of being answerd by the Fort, that we might thereby be directed to the most contiguous Anchorage, but we heard of no returns made to our signals till about five in the evening, & in about an hour after we had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Whidbey come off in our own large Cutter to meet us; On his coming on board he took the direction of the Ship & carried her into the proper Anchorage where we came to in eleven fathoms soft muddy bottom within a quarter of a mile of the Shore & immediately moord, the Proesidio bearing S b E near a mile off.—Soon after we came to a Spanish Boat came off to us, to request Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver's company on shore at the Proesidio, which he obeyd, & spent the evening there with the Governor & S$^{r}$ Quadra.

[Monterey]

The Doedalus Store Ship had arrivd here/three days before us, after they examined Grays Harbour according to directions, it seems they were detaind from coming out of it by boisterous Weather, till the same day that the Chatham left Columbia River, & then they ran a good deal of risque in coming over a Bar of very shallow water at the entrance of it, where the surges rolled over in a heavy swell.

Besides the Activa Brig we found here the Aranzaza Frigate Commanded by our friend L$^{t}$ Comano & a Schooner Packet which lately came from S$^{t}$ Blas.

On the morning of the 27th we saluted the Garrison with thirteen Guns, which compliment was returnd with an equal number, & immediately after we loosed the top sails & hoisted them, & then saluted S$^{r}$ Quadra as Commander of the Spanish Squadron on this Coast with thirteen Guns, which number was returnd from the Activa Brig.

At nine the Spanish Governor & S$^{r}$ Quadra accompanied by several of their Officers visited the Discovery, the former was saluted on his coming on board & on his going away with thirteen Guns each time. His name was Don Joseph Arguello, a Lieutenant in the Spanish service, who lately succeeded to the Command here by the death of an Officer of high rank, it being a Post generally filled by a Lieutenant Colonel, who resides here as Governor General of the whole Province of California, & one of that rank was at this/time soon expected to arrive from Mexico.

The Markee Tents & Observatory were this day sent on shore

together with the Astronomical Instruments & were erected on a delightfull spot opposite to the Vessels on the western side of the Bay.

My late indisposition renderd me so exceedingly weak that I was not able to go on shore for some days, & when I did go my excursions were very limitted, indeed the Country in general was at this time so exceedingly dry & parchd that there were but few Plants to be met with in a state for investigation.

The Proesidio appeard to be nearly a Mile from our Anchorage in a Southerly direction, & scarcely presented any thing else to our view than a dead wall, but the land about it & on the western side of the Bay under which we were shelterd, presented beautifull Lawns & rising eminences of clear pasturage diversified with Clumps of Trees & scattering Pines, & enlivend with Horses & Cattle grazing in numerous Herds. Behind the Proesidio the land rose into a naked hilly ridge of a moderate hieght, which gradually diminishd as it ran round the western side of the Bay between us & the Ocean towards the outer Point, where it was coverd with a Forest of Pines, from which it had obtaind the name of *Punta de Pinos*. This Point is low & rocky & was about three miles to the North West ward of our Anchorage & the whole intervening shore is very rocky/& indented with scarcely a place for landing from a boat except in very fine weather & smooth sea.

By previous agreement saddled Horses were sent down to the Beach early on the 2$^{d}$ of Dec$^{r}$ & Captain Vancouver Mr. Broughton & a large party of the Officers from both Vessels together with the two Sandwich Island Women mounted them & joining S$^{r}$ Quadra & several Spanish Officers together with the Governor & his Lady at the Proesidio, the whole formd a large Cavalcade which was escorted by a guard of Soldiers to the Mission of *Carmillo* situated in a small Bay on the Sea Coast about four Miles to the South West of the Proesidio. Our ride was through a pleasing hilly Country interspersd with Pines thinly scatterd, Coppices of stiff scrubby brush wood & extensive spots of clear pasturage swarming with Horses & Cattle feeding in Herds. When we arrivd at the Mission, the venerable Fathers receivd us with a hearty welcome at the head of a numerous Tribe of Indians of both sexes converted to Christianity, kept in good order & decently clad by the indefatigable attention of these worthy Fathers, who provided a sumptuous dinner for the whole party under an Arbour in an adjacent Garden & employd every other means in their power for our entertainment with a liberality that was highly pleasing to us & creditable to themselves They shewd us their Church which was small & neatly ornamented, but they were at this time employd in building another upon a/much larger scale. Their Grain & other Stores were here kept

in scatterd Houses not so compactly built as those Missions we have already describd.—Close by we saw a large Village of Huts containing about seven hundred Indians converted to the Christian Religion, who are employd in the various occupations necessary for the support of the Settlement. Before dinner a party of us took a short ride up a most fertile Valley behind the Mission, which we found divided into fields well-cultivated on both sides of a large Rivulet that empties itself into the Bay & is called the River of Carmillo, tho it certainly does not deserve the name of a River. On the South side of this Valley Mount S$^{t}$ Lucia rises with a steep ascent & overtops the neighbouring hill, & had a Cross erected on its Summit in sight of the Mission. After dinner some of the Natives dressed themselves out like Deers, & saunterd through the Garden to shew us their manner of decoying that Animal & killing it with Bow & Arrow. In this they chiefly imitated its gait & manner of browsing among the Bushes till they got sufficiently near to take aim at a vulnerable part.

We returnd in the evening to the Proesidio where we were invited to a dance at the Governor's house, it was to begin at seven, but the Ladies had such unusual preparations to make that they could not be got together till near ten, & as they enterd they seated themselves on Cushions placed on a Carpet spread out at one end of the room: They were variously dressed, but most of them had their Hair in long queues reaching down to their waist, with a tassel of ribands appendant to its extremity: They danced/some Country dances, but even in this remote region they seemd most attachd to the Spanish exhilerating dance the *Fandango,* a performance which requires no little elasticity of limbs as well as nimbleness of capers & gestures. It is performd by two persons of different sex who dance either to the Guittar alone or accompanied with the voice; they traverse the room with such nimble evolutions, wheeling about, changing sides & smacking with their fingers at every motion; sometimes they dance close to each other, then retire, then approach again, with such wanton attitudes & motions, such leering looks, sparkling eyes & trembling limbs, as would decompose the gravity of a Stoic.

The two Sandwish Island Women at the request of Captain Vancouver exhibited their manner of singing & dancing, which did not appear to afford much entertainment to the Spanish Ladies, indeed I believe they thought this crude performance was introducd by way of ridiculing their favourite dance the Fandango, as they soon after departed.

Next day Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver gave an entertainment to the Governor, S$^{r}$ Quadra & several of the Spanish Officers on board the Discovery to

which a number of the Ladies of the Garrison were invited, but after they came on board they found the motion of the Ship so unpleasant to them that they were soon obligd to return on shore again, by which we were deprivd of the pleasure of their company.

The Proesidio is in the form of a large/square, surrounded by a Wall of twelve or fourteen feet high, with a row of Houses one story high all round the inside for the purpose of Dwellings & Store Houses for the Governor Officers & Soldiers, together with a neat decent Church in the middle of the side facing the entrance, so that a large clear Area is left in the middle for parading & exercising the Men. It containd at this time between sixty & seventy Soldiers with their Families under the command of the Governor who was a Lieutenant in the Army, & a Serjeaunt with one or two Corporals, but its Military establishment is I believe considerably larger, as we were informd that a number were necessarily dispersed to guard the Missions & Out-posts, to keep the Indians in awe & take care of the Cattle, on which their subsistance greatly depend. Six nine pounders & three smaller ones were mounted on Carriages before the entrance, & we saw four nine pounders without Carriages laying on logs of Wood on a small eminence abreast of the Anchorage, & these we beleivd were all the Artillery which the Settlement at this time could boast of.

It is pleasantly situated on a low Plain & just before it between it & the Anchorage there is a Salt Water Lagoon which at this time swarmd with a great veriety of wild aquatic fowls that afforded much diversion to our Sportsmen. This Lagoon was only filled at Spring Tides, & near it in going to the Proesidio we passed over some low moist or Marshy ground where good Water/may be got by digging Wells, at any season, & it is only in this manner that the Garrison is supplied with this necessary article, for there is no constant Spring or good run of water within some Miles of it.

As S$^{r}$ Quadra livd on shore at the Proesidio, the Governor & him kept an open table for the Officers of the Shipping in the Bay, at which large parties of us din'd almost daily, & partook of the indulgence of their hospitality without reserve, & it is but justice to add that they were equally ready to contribute to our amusements, by providing horses & guides in the most liberal manner for those who chose to take the recreation of riding through the Country; & those who were fond of shooting & sporting were sufferd to indulge in their favourite pursuits without the least restraint, so that parties were out daily traversing the Country in almost every direction for ten or twelve miles round.

On the fifth I went on shore with Mr. Broughton & Mr. Puget. We strolld towards *Punta de Pinos* by a pleasant walk along the sea

side, sometimes passing through Woods, the Trees of which were chiefly Pines & a species I had not met before on the Coast the *Pinus Toeda;*[9] these were so far apart on the lower ground as not to obstruct our penetrating the Wood in every direction, but higher up the ridge they appeard to be closer set & a continued Forest. Here & there we met clear spots of Pasture & Thickets of Brush-wood, consisting of various Shrubs/many of which were new to me, & which I much lamented were not in a condition to be ascertained. Amongst them I observd the common Southern wood & several other species of the Genus *Artimesia.*[10] These with a number of others diffusd in this dry Country an aromatic fragrance which was exceeding pleasant. The Thickets every where were inhabited by great variety of the featherd Tribe, many of which were also new, among these was a species of Quail of a dark lead colour beautifully speckled with black white & ferrugeneous colours with a Crest of reverted black feathers on the crown of its head, these were also met with at Port San Francisco & are common over this Country, they are equal to the common Patridge in delicacy of flavour & afforded a pleasing variety to the other luxuries with which at this time our Table abounded.

We found the Land about the Point low & bleaky with a number of white sand hills, particularly on the western side where it is exposed to the Oceanic gales. We returnd through the Wood by a different path & shot a number of small Birds, a new species of Hawk & several Quails, but the Country was so exceeding dry & parchd that we found but few plants in Flower in our whole excursion. The Cattle were supplied with Water from standing pools that remaind here & there in hollows, or in places dug on purpose for them by the Inhabitants, for we did not meet with a spring or constant run of Water in our whole circuit.

The two following days I remaind on board examining drawing & describing my little collection & such other objects of natural/history as were brought me by the different parties who traversd the Country, & who were in general extremely liberal in presenting me with every thing rare or curious they met with. The sporting parties were particularly succssfull in killing a vast variety of Game with which the Country abounded & which were now in full perfection. On the latter day a number of Officers who din'd at the Proesidio were entertaind in the evening with a Ball at the Governor's House said to be given by S[r] Quadra's Steward.

---

[9] Pinus radiata Don.

[10] Artemisia californica Less. Artemisia heterophylla Nutt.

I accompanied a sporting party that took horse at the Proesidio on the morning of the 8th & rode along shore to the Eastward for about four or five Miles to visit some Lagoons that lay in that direction that swarmd with Geese Ducks & other Aquatic Fowls, but from our being on Horseback we were not very successfull & returnd in the evening not much burthend with Game. The day being fine we however enjoyd our ride as a pleasant recreation & din'd on what provision we had carried with us at a small House near a Garden about a league to the Eastward of the Proesidio. This we were told was the only Garden belonging to the Garrison, it was not well stockd with Vegetables, & if it had, it was scarcely of a size to supply one fourth of the Inhabitants; Nothing more conspicuously shewd the indolence of the Spaniards, than their not rearing in a country like this where the Soil is so very productive, a/sufficient quantity of Vegetables for their own consumption, one would have supposd that a small Garden would afford to the Soldiers when off duty a most pleasant amusement & recreation, setting aside the advantages it would yield to his Family, but they live entirely on Garrison provision, & indulge in their native indolence.

A large high Bank of loose land ran along shore reard by stormy weather, as far as we went, & the Country behind it is low with Clumps of Trees thinly scatterd of the Holly-leavd Oak *Quercus*[11] *Coccifera,* & extensive fields of Pasture, but the greatest part of the Country here was coverd with stiff low Shrubs, many of them Evergreens & entirely new to me, but I was this day equally unfortunate in finding but very few plants in flower, many of these shrubby Plants appeard to be of the Class Lyngenesia & were of a fragrant quality.

On the ninth in the forenoon Captain Vancouver Mr. Broughton & a large party of Officers from both Vessels, joind the former party of Spaniards at the Proesidio & having mounted horses rode out to the Eastward & din'd under an Arbour erected for the purpose in the Garden we had seen on the preceeding day. While the dinner was getting ready the Governor set off with a party to amuse themselves with *Bear hunting,* but after traversing a good deal of ground where they were expected to be met with they returnd without having started any. Foxes Hares & Rabbits were frequently seen/in these excursions & a large variegated Squirrel which burrowd in dry sandy grounds were very abundant particularly about the Proesidio.

Whenever we went out in this manner S$^{r}$ Quadra's Plate & Cooking Equipage &c travelld along with us, so that we had always the luxury

---

[11] Quercus agrifolia Neé.

of dining in those retreats off Silver, & on the best of every thing he could afford.

Next day Captain Vancouver gave an entertainment to the Spaniards & a large party of Officers & Gentlemen from both Vessels, & as the motion of the Vessel was so very unpleasant to the Ladies of the Garrison at the former Entertainment, to accommodate them in particular on this occasion it was given on shore in a large Tent, where upwards of forty din'd at a long Table, amongst whom was the Governess & a numerous party of Ladies who favord us with their company till pretty late in the evening.

After dark, a selection of Fireworks were exhibited with which the whole Company particularly the Spaniards were highly delighted, for many of them we believd had never seen any thing of the kind before, & on that account their admiration was more excessive. Most of the sky rockets went off well & were much admird, but the Water Rockets being exceeding good, never faild of exciting most wonder & applause from the gazing multitude. The evening was spent/with hilarity mirth & mutual good humour between us & the Spaniards, with whom we parted at a late hour; but some little altercations took place amongst ourselves which was not so pleasant, & certainly shewd the Spaniards the characteristic of English Sailors, who on these occasions are apt to quarrel with their best friends.

The following morning we had some Rain & hazy weather for the first time since we came to Monterrey. James Baily one of the Seamen who assisted at the regalement on shore on the preceeding, was found to be missing, & a diligent search was made for him every where without success, he was observd to be much in liquor in the course of the evening, & it was supposd that he had hid himself or absconded when he became sober in order to escape punishment.

The 13th was consecrated to devotional exercise & kept as a holiday at the Proesidio, it was usherd in by firing of Guns & Volleys of small Arms which was continued at intervals throughout the day in commemoration we were told of the Lady of Lorette the Patroness of New Spain, a Saint highly esteemd & reverd throughout this Country.

I this day traversd the woods & hilly ridge on the Western side of the Bay in Botanical researches & returnd in the evening with several Plants & Birds I had not before/seen, which occupied my time in examining & describing for the two following days.

At this time Captain Vancouver made a selection of such articles of the Trade we had on Board, as he thought would be usefull to the Settlement & sent them on shore to the Governor, to be divided between the Garrison & the surrounding Missions in whatever manner he

thought it might be most beneficial to the Country in general. But on the 16th we found that his manner of sharing out these donations had excited a good deal of discontent. The Fathers in particular complaind of their not having receivd so liberal a share as those at San Francisco & S^ta^ Clara. At the same time the Soldiers were entitled to every liberal return we could make to them for the great trouble they were at in traversing the Country & hunting down Cattle for our daily consumption, & Horses for our common amusement, in short for their chearfull & ready compliance with whatever could contribute to our accommodation.

I went on shore on the 18th & ranged the Country to the Eastward of the Proesidio for Plants. In the sandy Soil near the sea side I found a procumbent plant in flower which I considerd as a new genus of the Class Pentandria Monogynia & which on my return to England I found to be describd as such by *Jussieu* in his/Genera of Plants under the name of [blank][12] I also found in the same place a new *Epilabium,*[13] a new shrubby species of *Solidago*[14] & another of *Polygonum*[15] in flower; And in the Pastures the *Ranunculus*[16] *repens,* a small species of *Oxalis,*[17] with a beautifull new shrubby species of *Mimulus*[18] & a new *Verbena*[19] were in flower & pretty common.

We this day learnd that James Baily the man who absconded about a week before had travelled out to the Mission of Carmillo, & having got within that Sanctuary, claimd the protection of the Reverend Fathers, which he so far obtaind, that they waited on Captain Vancouver to intercede for his pardon, but finding that would not be granted, the only mitigation they procurd was a promise that he should not be punishd whilst the Ship remaind at Monterrey, & next day a Serjeaunt with a party of Marines went out privately to the Mission where he was given up to them & brought on board as a prisoner. He remaind in irons till we went to sea & was the punishd at two different times with six dozen of lashes each time, tho we cannot help thinking that a mitigation of this severe punishment at the instigation of the Worthy Fathers would have been equally efficacious & a more creditable

---

[12] Abronia arenaria Menzies Hook. Exotic Fl. t. 193 (1827) = Abronia latifolia Esch. Mem. Acad. Petersb. x. 281 (1825).

[12] Abronia glauca Menzies Hook. Exotic Fl. t. 194 (1827) = Abronia umbellata Lam. Ill. l. 469, t. 105 (1792).

[13] Epilobium franciscanum Barbey.

[14] Solidago spathulata DC.

[15] Polygonum paronychia C. & S.

[16] Ranunculus californicus Benth.

[17] Zanthoxalis californica Abrams = Oxalis.

[18] Minulus glutinosus Wend.= Diplacus glutinosus Nutt.

[19] Verbena prostrata R. Br.

procedure, especially as we did not find that the severity of treatment in this case had prevented others from deserting before our departure.

/As the Doedalus was going to New South Wales it was deemd a good opportunity to send in her from this Country some live Cattle & Sheep for the new Settlement at Port Jackson, for which purpose the Carpenters were now employd on board her putting up partitions between Decks for their accommodation, & as there was no Hay to be procurd in this Country for feeding them on the passage, parties were employd on shore from each Vessel in cutting Grass for that purpose, but it was so dry & shrivelld by long exposure to the weather, that it was not at all likely to afford sufficient nourishment for their support, & this was found to be fatally verified by most of them dying on the passage.

On the 21st the Spaniards began to/prepare for their departure by bending Sails. I went with Mr. Broughton to the Proesidio where we din'd & afterwards mounted Horses, & ascended to the summit of the ridge to the Westward of it, where we had a most extensive & satisfactory view of the Country round the bottom of the Bay for a considerable distance inland, but its rugged hilly appearance at this time much parchd up by droughy Weather did not impress us with a very favorable idea of its fertility. On the summit of this ridge I found several of the more Northern plants, such as are commonly/met with about Nootka & in New Georgia. Of these the following three beautifull Evergreens were here in abundance *Gualtheria*[20] *fruticosa, Arbutus*[21] *glauca, Vaccinium*[22] *lucidum,* which are all new & peculiar as far as I know of to this side of America.

We here saw a number of Pine Trees torn up by the Roots, with their tops laying to the North West, which circumstance afforded a strong proof that South East gales are the most tempestuous & prevalent storms that visit this Country.

The Carpenters having finishd the fitting out of the Doedalus Store Ship for the reception of the live stock that were to be carried to Port Jackson, the Boats were employd on the 23$^{d}$ in getting them on board, they consisted of twelve Cows with six Bulls & the same number of breeding Sheep. The Weather was now cold & gloomy with a good deal of rain.

On the following evening the small sloop which S$^{r}$ Quadra had brought from Mr. Gray to the Northward arrivd in the Bay, she had been sent from here to Nootka with dispatches near two months before

[20] Gaultheria shallon Pursh.
[21] Arctostaphylos tomentosa Pursh.
[22] Vaccinium ovatum Pursh.

& experiencd very stormy & boisterous weather, they were thirty one days on their passage to Nootka, but returnd from thence in seventeen days after a stay there of ten days.

On the 26th the small Schooner returnd which had been sent a few days before by S$^{r}$ Quadra across to the North East Side of the Bay on our account, to collect sea stock for us /such as Poultry Vegetables &c at the Mission of S$^{ta}$ Cruz. They brought about a hundred fowls & a quantity of Vegetables that were shard between the two Vessels, & a large quantity of Indian Corn for feeding them & the live Cattle & Sheep on board the Doedalus & likewise for some live Cattle & Sheep which we were to carry with us for to stock the Sandwich Islands with these usefull Animals, as the opportunity we now had for procuring them was so favorable.

From our having come round the Cape of Good Hope we differd in our reckoning of time a day from the Spaniards. This being their Christmas Day we kept it as such in compliment to them, & a large party of us din'd on board the Chatham to celebrate it with festivity, most of whom found it necessary to shake off the effect of debauch next day by a long ride, after which they met to dinner at the Proesidio & were afterwards entertaind with a Bull-fight in the Area within the Garrison.

The Doedalus Store Ship saild for Port Jackson New South Wales on the 30th but three of her men deserted a day or two before & found means to elude the most diligent search made after them. There were strong suspicions that they were encouragd in this step by the Spaniards, & that some of the Soldiers supported them in some hidden Cavern in the Mountains by carrying food to them in the night time until our departure.

Next day the small Spanish schooner saild for S$^{t}$ Blas & for the four following days nothing happend worthy of particularizing, Our/ people were chiefly employd in getting on board fire wood & water & providing stuff for Brooms. The water was rather a scarce article in the vicinity of our Anchorage, we however at this time met with very good Springs of it by digging in the hollow places on the hilly ascent abreast of the Vessels.

We receivd on board the Discovery on the 5th of Jan$^{y}$ 1793 four young Cows two Bulls & ten breeding Sheep for to carry with us to the Sandwich Islands, & every preparation was now forwarding for our departure. On the 7th we had the wind fresh & squally from the Southward accompanied with Rain this & the following days.

James Etchison Armorer & James London Marine both belonging to the Chatham Brig, took an opportunity while attending some work

on shore to desert, & though parties were in search of them for several days they could neither find or gain any intelligence of them so that we were obligd to go to sea without them. It was suspected that the Armorer being a handy & ingenious workman was enticd away by the Spaniards promising him great encouragement & leading him on with the idea of his being able to gain a great deal of Money by his handicraft, but what could induce the Marine to accompany him we could not comprehend, as he could work at no Trade we knew of, & consequently could be nothing else in a Country like this but a common Soldier.

On the 10th S$^{r}$ Quadra removd from the Proesidio & took up his abode on board the/Activa Brig to be ready to depart with the first favorable Wind, & as he was going directly to San Blas it was deemd a good opportunity to send an Officer home by the way of Mexico with the Duplicates of the Dispatches that were sent from Nootka, more especially as the proposal met with S$^{r}$ Quadra's friendly concurrence, who promisd in the most handsome manner to provide for his passage to San Blas & exert his utmost influence to forward his journey across the Continent by a liberal supply of every accommodation which the Country could afford. In consequence of which Mr. Broughton Commander of the Chatham was now preparing to undertake this arduous & interesting route to England.

And on the 13th he embarkd on board the Activa Brig with the dispatches for our Government & as he was so good as promise to take charge of a box of Seeds for his Majesty's Garden, I at the same time deliverd it to him accompanied with a letter both adressd to Sir Joseph Banks Bar$^{t}$.

In the evening S$^{r}$ Quadra came on board the Discovery to take leave of us, & after experiencing so long the munificence of his hospitality & kindness, we could not but be impressed with the sincerest gratitude towards him & the deepest regret at parting, As he never faild to exert his friendly influence in our behalf when any occasion requird it, we therefore considerd ourselves as in a great measure indebted to him for almost every comfort & amusement we enjoyd during our stay, & as a further proof of the public & noble principles with/ which he was actuated, when Captain Vancouver offerd to pay for the abundant supplies of refreshments which the Vessels under his command had receivd at this Settlement, he would suffer no other acknowledgment to be made, than merely leaving a receipt for what we had, to shew that as far as the Country could afford it, they had faithfully dischargd the duty of hospitality & friendly intercourse towards us.

We had but few interruptions of exceeding pleasant Weather dur-

ing our stay in this Bay. The wind generally blew a gentle breeze from the North West quarter in the day time & from the Eastward off the Land at night attended often with a heavy fall of Dew, which renderd the temperature of the air at times cold & chilly & liable to sudden & great changes, for in the day time the heat of the Sun reflected from the parchd soil of the Country was so very powerfull that the Mercury in the Thermometer exposd in a shaded place on shore rose sometimes at noon so high as 90 degrees of Fahrenheit's Scale, & at night fell so low again as 30 degrees, the ground being then evidently coverd with hoar frost. These great & sudden changes in the temperature of the Air affected every one more or less with rheumatic pains & catarrhous complaints, particularly the Spaniards who were accustomd to tropical regions, but none sufferd more from it than the Indians that happend to be brought from other places on board the Shipping in the Bay, whose constitutions were not habituated to such changes. An Indian Boy/whom the Spaniards brought from Charlotte Island in the Ship Aranzaza, though from a much colder climate died here after a short & severe illness.

The Sandwich Islanders were likewise all very ill with Colds, particularly the two Women, whose complaints were the severest & most tedious & remaind long in a doubtfull state of recovery, yet they bore their ailments with a degree of patience & resignation that would reflect honor on a more enlightend tribe. They were seizd soon after our arrival with a severe cold, which afterwards turnd to a slow putrid Fever that had nearly carried them both off, nor did they recover the effects of it till they got to the Islands, when their native climate & former mode of living soon brought about their usual strength & vigour.

Straggling parties of the Natives frequently visited our neighbourhood but not in any great number, They are of a dark copper colour rather of a low stature & ill formed, their Hair is naturally straight & black but generally cropt. The Men wear long beards & go entirely naked in the day time basking themselves in the Sun, & the Women content themselves by wearing a dressed Deer Skin wrapped round their middle, sometimes made into the form of an Apron reaching from their Waist to their knees & decorated with tossels & other ornaments. When they set down they gather this Apron in between the Thighs & are regardless at exposing every other part of the Body; they have no delicacy of features or forms to distinguish them/from the other sex & are equally masculine in appearance. Their food at this time was chiefly shell fish, which the Women collected along shore, while the Men loungd about the Country with their Bows & Arrows,

killing Rabbets & Quails, which they generally brought to us to barter for beads & other trinkets.

These wandering parties made no kind of Huts or shelter to screen themselves from the inclemency of the Weather, but generally kindled a fire in the open air near to where they collected their food & huddled together round it at night, covering themselves with Deer Skins & the Pelts of other Animals.

The only Weapons we saw them have were Bows & Arrows, the former were from three to four feet long, well made & coverd along the back with sinews glewd on, which give them a much greater degree of strength & elasticity; The Arrows are about the length of the Bows, headed by a sharp pointed Flint with two ragged edges & fastend by hardened Rosin from the Pine Trees.—With these when rousd by necessity they were extremely expert in killing the different Games of the Country, by being very indefatigable in crouching near them with great cunningness, they seldom missed their aim, when they saw us therefore miss a shot with our Fowling Pieces at a Bird flying, they would then often exult in the superiority of their own mode & weapons by shewing us their dexterity.

In the interior parts of the Country we were told that the Natives were very numerous, but the Spaniards never suffer large parties of them to collect about the/Settlement, except such as are peaceably inclind & suffer themselves to be under the tuition of the Fathers at the Mission; to guard themselves therefore from any sudden alarm they have Outposts a few leagues off, where soldiers are stationd at the different passes to watch their motions & give timely intimation to the Garrison in case of any hostile appearances. One of these Outposts about five leagues to the Eastward of Monterrey frequently terminated our ride, it was guarded by six or seven Soldiers & situated by a large rivulet that emptied itself into the bottom of the Bay, & on the skirts of a fine plain about two leagues wide & of such an extent inland in a South East direction that its termination still remaind unknown to the Spaniards.—This caution was extremely necessary as there did not appear to be above three hundred soldiers for the defence of two Garrisons & four adjacent Missions.

But these Soldiers are generally stout Men capable of bearing great fatigue, & without any exaggeration the most dextrous & nimble Horsemen we ever saw; They are allowd a relief of five or six horses each by Government, & when Mounted they carry a Target with which they parry off the missile Weapons of the Indians; Their Body is defended by a quilted buff coat of several folds of leather without sleeves, which is impenetrable to Arrows; They have a kind of Apron of thick

leather fastend to the pummel of the Saddle & falling back on each side covers the Legs & Thighs/& affords considerable defence either in passing through thorny brush woods with which the Country abounds, or from such Weapons as the Indians generally make use of. Their offensive Weapons are a Musket, a broad sword & a pair of large Pistols all of which are generally carried in leather cases securd to the Saddle; they also carry a Lance in their hand which they manage with great dexterity. Thus equippd & with a large Cloak thrown over his Shoulders to keep himself & his accoutrements dry, a Californian Soldier makes a formidable & curious appearance. His Spurs are very large & clumsy, weighing I dare say upwards of a pound weight, & his Stirrups are formd of heavy pieces of wood, with a cavity dug out of each to admit the Toes, & seem a good contrivance to defend them in riding through Brush Wood &c.

They have no Lime here but what they make from Shells, consequently their Houses are built with Stone & Mortar or with Sods & plaisterd with Mortar & afterwards White Washd; they are only one story high & generally divided into two apartments, in one of which a small place near the Wall is elevated about a foot higher than the rest of the floor on which a Mat is spread, & sometimes Cushions for the Women to sit down on, & if they take their seats before a stranger arrives, they never stir to pay the least homage to him.

This Bay was first discoverd by General Sebastian Vizcaino about one hundred/& ninety years ago; He was sent out by Count de Monterrey who was then Viceroy of Mexico, with a Squadron to this Coast on Discoveries, by order of Philip the Third, in consequence of which the place was namd *Puerto de Monterrey* in honor of the Viceroy, but it was not settled till about the Year 1770, & considering there were only fifteen head of Cattle then brought to stock these Northern Settlements their increase since that time must have been very rapid, as we were told that upon the most moderate calculation there could not at this time be less than 30,000 head of Cattle belonging to the two Settlements of Monterrey & San Francisco & the adjacent Mission, besides great abundance of Horses & vast flocks of Sheep & Goats, notwithstanding the great consumption of late years for the sustenance of the Garrisons & Missions &c which cannot be estimated at less than three thousand head of Cattle annually.

The Missions are always a little removd from the Garrisons & are generally situated in commodious fertile spots, within fifteen or twenty leagues of one another, & round them the whole Agriculture of the Country is carried on under the care & management of the sagacious Fathers, who have their Ploughs Harrows & Teams with Oxen industri-

ously employd, & who regulate the rural œconomy of the Farms in all their various branches & dependencies, as well as the more solemn duties of their avocations.

The painfull constancy with which these abstemeous Fathers maintain the religious observances of the Church of Rome in this distant region is a great proof of their indefatigable zeal & uncommon fortitude, for notwithstanding the inconveniencies & sufferings to which they are here daily exposed, yet they go patiently on encountering every difficulty with a manly perseverance & overcoming every obstacle by a noble principle of enthusiastic zeal & inward conviction of the importance of the object they pursue, in converting these poor Savages from that pagan state of darkness in which they have hitherto roamd at large in the Forests, to the enlightend paths of the Christian Religion & the practical knowledge of usefull Arts.

Surely a system of civilization conducted upon such humane & exemplary principles can never fail of attaining its end, even in a political view, by securing to the state in process of time a number of valuable & industrious subjects, reard up in the paths of virtue & morality under the mild auspices of those worthy Fathers, whose religious austerities must daily impress on their minds a lasting conviction of the exalted objects they pursue & whose little plans of industry so easy & natural, renders their manner of living less precarious & consequently more comfortable & happy than in their roving state. Thus influencd, these Proselytes act the part of gratefull & affectionate Children & gradually become usefull members of the Community, so that we cannot sufficiently applaud the persevering zeal of their humane conductors thro a process so tedious & difficult.

Being prepard for Sea & having a light breeze off the Land with clear Weather on the forenoon of the 14th Jan$^{y}$ 1793 we weighd Anchor & made Sail out of the Bay of Monterrey. [From Monterey Vancouver went to the Hawaiian Islands and returned, arriving at Port Trinidad May 2.]

* * * * * *

[Port Trinidad]

The forenoon of the 2$^{d}$ of May was mostly calm & the Sky clearing to the Westward we had some hopes it would be succeeded by a change of wind, but in this we were disappointed, for in the afternoon a light breeze came on again from the Northward & finding our progress was so slow, we stood in towards the Land & a little before sun set anchord within some Rocks in eight fathoms over a bottom of blackish loose sand in what the Spaniards have called the *Port of Trinidad.*

While we were Mooring a Canoe came along side in which there were two men & on giving them some pieces of Iron & a few Nails they paddled hastily to the shore again to a small Village which we observd on the north side of the Bay.

After dark another Canoe came off with a fire kindled in it, but they kept hovering at a little distance & would not venture near us till we shewd them a light, when they came along side under the gangway & the/whole Crew consisting of four men stood up & gave us a song accompanied with a dance, if bending their bodies forward & moving them to & fro with the most ludicrous gestures without changing their situation in the Canoe could be called such, They kept beating time with their paddles on the sides of the Canoe seemingly in perfect unison with their song which was a kind of solemn air not destitute of harmony & ended in a loud shriek in which they all joind rising up their heads at the same time, one of them also broke off at intervals during the Song with a kind of shrill noise in imitation of some wild Animal. All of them had dresses of Deer Skin wrapped round their Waist & the two foremost had their heads ornamented with white feathers: After repeating their Song three times, two of them venturd on board, but no entreaties could get them below into the Cabin or between Decks & they were so timorous that they could hardly stand upright upon Deck, so they made but a short stay when they returnd again into their Canoe & giving us another Song went off ashore; Their bodies & arms were markd with slight lineal scars seemingly made by cutting the Skin in various directions with some sharp instrument for ornament.

On the morning of the 3$^{d}$ all the Boats were hoisted out & the empty Casks sent on shore with a party to fill Water & another to cut down firewood under the direction of an Officer Mr. Swaine accompanied by six Marines as a guard.

Being detaind on the preceeding evening as already mentioned we on the morning of the 5th weighd Anchor & made sail out of the Bay with a light breeze from N N W which as the day advancd augmented in strength accompanied with fine pleasant Weather that in the forenoon afforded an opportunuity of taking some lunar observations at a little distance from the land which gave the Longitude of the Port with great precision.

On the 6th & two following days we had a fresh breeze from the Northward & North West quarter with which we kept standing on to the Westward in expectation as we stretchd out from the Coast the Wind might become more favorable. The Weather was sometimes cloudy & hazy with small rain at night The ship still continued leaky

& troublesome to the people from the Water rushing for the most part forward in the Coalhole notwithstanding scuttles had been cut in the bulk head between it & the forehold, They were found of little use on account of the Coals choaking them up so that the people were almost constantly kept employd in emptying out the Water with Buckets; One day we were a little alarmd at a report of three feet of Water in the hold which soon being over come by the pumps we ascribd it to its coming suddenly in from forewards.

On the Morning of the 9th a species of Sand piper (Tringa) settled in the main Chains, though we were then about 120 leagues out from the Coast, The upper part of its body was of a dark lead colour, the breast & under parts were whitish speckled with the same colour as the upper part of the body, its bill was long & black, its legs were of a dirty orange colour & claws black, its Orbits were white.

This & the following day we had a moderate breeze of wind with cloudy weather from the North East quarter by which we were enabled to make a/good stretch to the North West ward, but the Leak seemd to encrease, as we found it sometimes making 18 inches of water an hour & so choakd up the Coal hole notwithstanding the people were kept constantly employd in scooping it out, that we were at last obligd to scuttle the main deck over it & get a pump down into it, We hove to, & every means was tryd to stop the Leak, such as lightening the Ship forwards &c in order to lessen the fatiguing exercise of the Men at the Pumps &c.

The 11th & following day we had a moderate breeze of Wind from the northward with cloudy weather but fair, two Ducks or Birds very like that tribe were seen flying about the Ship by those on deck.

On the 13th & the two succeeding days the weather was cloudy & sometimes hazy with intervals of calm & light fluctuating airs but as these were mostly in our favor we kept advancing slowly to the Northward, On the 14th we saw a solitary sea Otter gamboling about the Ship & we were not less than 65 leagues from the land being at noon in latitude 45° 5″ North & Longitude 231° 43′ E$^{t}$.

The wind was for the most part light & fluctuating with some intervening calms on the 16th & 17th & the Weather was at times foggy with small rain, On the latter day we saw several Whales & had a heavy swell from the South West.

Early on the morning of the 18th we made the Land a little to the Westward of Barcaley's Sound & the Wind being now from the North West ward along the direction of the Coast, we had still to work against it, which we did by plying in short tacks along shore till on the following evening we reachd near the eastern point of Nootka Sound,

here we stood well in with the shore into nine fathoms Water at the entrance of an opening which appeard to form a clear & eligible harbour a little to the eastward of point Breakers. The land on each side of it is low & flat & wooded with pines for some miles back which may render it more favorable for a/place of Settlement than Nootka Sound, & it being in a central situation between the *Nootka tribe* & those of *Cloiquat* & *Wakananis* may also be much in its favor.

* * * * * *

[Voyage to San Francisco]

The Chatham having finish'd her new main Boom & other repairs, & both Vessels having compleated their supply of Wood & Water, we unmoor'd early on the morning of the 8th warped out of the Cove & in the forenoon made sail out of the Sound with a moderate breeze from the northward & fair pleasant weather, We passed a Brig standing in for the Sound, & in the evening took our departure from Point Breakers, after which we continued standing to the Southward without meeting any particular occurrence for the following week during which the wind was light & variable but mostly favorable & the weather was generally fair & pleasant though sometimes thick & foggy.

About noon on the 14th we approach'd the Coast near Cape Gregory when our observed Latitude was 43° 30′ North & being within a few miles of the land bore up along shore with a steady breeze from the Northward. Cape Gregory is a bluff headland of a moderate height with low naked Beach projecting a little from it; the South side of it is a light brown steep cliff, but the shore running from it to the northward is low & strait & is render'd remarkable by white sandy beaches which in some places appear to have blown a little inland & is seen in white patches amongst the trees. Between this Cape & Cape Perpetua we formerly it seems passed the entrance of a River unperceivd about the Latitude of 43° 50′ North, in which the Jenny & trading Vessel commanded by Mr. Draper anchord last summer, but was obligd to leave the place abruptly on account of the turbulency of the Natives, with/whom Mr. Baker had a little skirmish that prevented his exploring the River. This is probably the River which Martin d'Aquilar discover'd on this part of the Coast near 200 years ago, though it has escapd the notice of both us & Captain Cook.

About six in the evening we passed *Cape Blanco* discoverd in 1603 by Martin d'Aquilar but lately nam'd Cape Orford by Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver; it is the most projecting land on this part of the Coast, & in making it from the northward or southward it forms a conspicuous hammoc of

an insulated appearance from the land within it falling lower; the South side of it like the last Cape is compos'd of steep whitish Cliffs which probably gave rise to the name *Blanco;* it is further renderd remarkable by a cluster of picked conic rocks laying off it to the South westward 3 or 4 miles, these would indicate a near approach to this headland dangerous.

Between Cape Blanco & Cape Perpetual is a long tract of low level country extending inland without interruption as far as the eye could reach, cloath'd every where with a dense forest of Pinery, the apparent luxuriancy of which, would indicate the fertility of the Soil, the Shore likewise in this space is for the most part low & presents fine sandy beaches.

The breeze being favorable during the night we continued our progress to the Southward with a press of Sail.

And next morning we were not so far out from the Coast as to prevent our having a good view of the Land opposite to us, which as far as we could see to the northward & southward formd an extended ridge of a very moderate height in comparison to other parts of the Coast; its summit formd an horizontal line excepting in one place about the Latitude of/forty two degrees North where it appeard a little uneven & rugged. During the preceeding night several large fires were observd on shore, some of them pretty high up the mountains.

We had intimation from some of the Traders that we formerly passed an opening near Point S$^{t}$ George & the muddy water which we had observd on that part of the Coast in our progress to the northward renderd this very probable, as it appeard to be disembogued from a considerable river, but as we then hauled out from the land to pass on the outside of the elevated rocks extending about two leagues from the Point, our distance from it was too/great for particular examination—the Weather was now however very favorable to determine this point more satisfactorily had we been so inclind.

Having smooth sea & little wind, in the forenoon Mr. Puget came on board the Discovery & receivd orders to make the best of his way with the Chatham to examine an Inlet called by the Spaniards Port *Bodega* a little to the northward of Porta de los Reyes, whilst the Discovery was to proceed to Port San Francisco & wait there or at Monterrey for her arrival. As this was likely to afford a good opportunity of landing on that part of California, & Mr. Puget being so obliging as to offer me accommodations on board his Vessel I readily accompanied him in order to examine that part of the Coast for Plants; As soon as we got on board Sail was made a head of the Discovery but the wind dying away towards evening we made but little progress

to the Southward during the night. This separation took place in Latitude 41° 7′ North * * * leagues from the Coast.

Next morning we found ourselves a considerable way out from the land with light fluctuating wind most/part of the day & somewhat hazy weather, but in the night time a fresh steady breeze from the north west quarter enabled us to pursue our course.

On the 17th the Wind continued favorable & being a good way out from the land we stood in towards it nearly about the place where we first made the Coast last year. In the forenoon the Discovery was in sight a few leagues astern; As we bore up along the Coast the shore rose steep to a moderate height & the country assumed a pleasant appearance, presenting extensive pasture grounds interspersd with clumps of trees & diversified with small hills & valleys. About three in the afternoon we passed Pta de Arena in the Latitude 38° 58′ North, it forms a low jutting point rising very gradualy & destitute of trees for some way back; the Shore from it to the South east presents steep white sandy cliffs which probably gave rise to the name of the Point. We continued coasting along shore till the evening when it fell calm & remaind so all night & most part of the following day accompanied with so thick a fog that though we were but a short distance from the land we could not get sight of it.

By the 19th we got to within a few leagues of our intended Port & stood for it to the South east ward with a light breeze & fair weather but rather hazy; the land abreast of us was hilly but of a very moderate height & presented the appearance of a fine pasturage Country checker'd with Pine forests. In one place we saw a fire fresh kindled making great smoke, which no doubt was intended as a signal to alure us nearer the Coast, but no Natives came off to us; it was so late in the evening when we reachd the entrance of the Port that we could/not venture to run in, we therefore stood off & on all night.

## [Bodega and Tomales Bays]

And early next morning it was foggy but as soon as we could distinctly see the land we stood in through a narrow passage about half a mile wide with a steep rocky bluff on our left hand & a small rocky Island on our right which was named Gibson's[23] Island in honor of the Master of a small English trading Vessel who anchord here some years ago on his way to the northward from San Blas & describd the place with tolerable precision. Before the entrance our Soundings were ten fathoms which gradualy decreasd in the passage to four fathoms,

[23] Hog Island.

with this depth we stood some way into the Bay & anchord in six fathoms over a sandy bottom about a mile & a quarter from Gibson's Island which bore S 30° W by compass.

[24]The Bay was open to the Southward for a considerable space but the oceanic swell was very much broke off by a reef which extended some way across from the South end of Gibson's Island; The North side presented a sandy beach with low land, over which they could see from the mast head a considerable extent of inland water & a small Channel leading into it from the North West corner of the Bay near the bluff head land we passed coming in. Soon after we anchord the Cutter was hoisted out in which Mr. Johnstone was sent to examine this place, particularly the passage & depth of Water leading into it, in this he was accompanied by some of the Officers & myself; The Soundings were found to decrease very gradually as we neard the northern shore & the Channel leading into this back water which might with more propriety be termd a lagoon than a harbour was only about 8 feet deep even at high water & that too very narrow scarcely half a Cable's length across & winding round a low sandy point; it deepend a little/as we enterd the lagoon, but it was not thought worth while to examine it farther.

We landed on the west side & ascended the high ground which formd the bluff headland/in expectation of a fine prospect which was however very limited from a thick fog that enveloppd the inland country; Here we found a cross that did not appear to be long erected, it was formd of a piece of the stave of a Cask fastend to a pole by a rope yarn; the grass & brush wood on this headland had been lately burnd down so that I had little opportunity here to augment my botanical collection, the few plants I saw were not different from those I had before met with at San Francisco & Monterrey excepting a new species of Sisyrinchium[25] with yellow flowers of which I brought on board live plants for the garden.

As we walkd towards the Channel going into the Lagoon where the boat was waiting for us, we came suddenly on a small hut & at a little distance saw some Natives who on observing us immediately sat down & as we approachd them they kept calling out the word *Amico* signifying friend which we had no doubt they learnd from the Spaniards, as we afterwards found that they spoke many words of the language of that Nation. This party consisted of one man who was quite naked with five women & some Children, Most of the women had no other cloathing than a dressed Deer skin wrapped round their middle

[24] Tomales Bay.
[25] Sisyrinchium californicum Ker.

& reaching down to their knees, some had indeed a small garment thrown over their shoulders made of pelts cut up into small thongs with the fur on & wove together like a Mat into a square form. They shew'd no kind of fear or alarm at our approach, one of the women had some fish in a small basket which she frankly offerd us under the name of *Piscau;* Mr. Johnstone distributed some Beads & small Trinkets amongst the Women & Children, after which we crossed over to the low sand point where we found three men setting whom we supposd belongd to the same/party, these men were likewise perfectly naked & each of them was armd with a Bow & a Quiver full of Arrows of the same shape & make with those we saw at Port Trinidad but they readily parted with them for any little trinkets that were offerd them in the way of barter.

We strolled about on the low land between the Bay & the Lagoon which was composd of sandy banks & small hillocs on which we shot several Plovers & other small birds. We saw on the Lagoon large flocks of Pelicans & vast flights of common Curlews flying about, but both were so shy that we could not get near enough to have a shot at them.

The Lagoon was observd winded round to the North west ward environd by low land so that we did not see its termination; The East side of the Bay rose gradually to a moderate height & was apparently at this time coverd only with shrivell'd grass without trees or bushes of any kind, but our prospect was very confin'd on account of the fog.

As we were about embarking in the Cutter about a dozen & half more Natives came down from the Country & joind those on the Point, consisting nearly of equal number of Men & Women, the former like the others were quite naked & the latter were as scantily dressed as those women already mentioned; They shewd no kind of fear or distrust in our mixing amongst them, from which it would seem that they were not unaccustomd to such Visitants, particularly as they did not appear the least alarmd or surprizd at our using & handling our fire arms.

These Natives were stouter & better made than those we saw about the Missions to the Southward, they had broad flat visages, high cheek bones & depressed Noses, as if the bridge of it had been a little flattend in by art, they had strong streight black hair tied by some on the crown of the head & by others/behind; We observd no ornaments about them except that most of them were tatooed with a streak falling from each shoulder across the breast like a cresent.—In their manners they seemd to be remarkably friendly & docile readily parting with

any thing they had which they thought would be any wise acceptable to us: If we understood them right by their frequently pointing up the Lagoon & repeating the word Spaniard, they either signified that some of that Nation were then residing in that direction or had lately been exploring the Lagoon; & as we observd in our walk the dung & tracks of horses & black cattle it is very probable that these have been brought here by the Spaniards for the purpose of establishing a settlement in this place, for we can hardly suppose that these Animals have strayed so far from the settlement of San Francisco.

The soil here in general was a loose sandy compost pretty deep & of a dark brown colour, but more inland I should suppose it would be more compact & from the similarity in the general appearance of the country, much the same as at San Francisco & Monterrey. We saw no fresh water & the arid aspect of the Country would indicate its being a scarce article if at all procurable at least on the western side of the Lagoon.

After taking leave of these peaceable Indians we returnd a little past noon to the Vessel on board of which they had made the Latitude by Observation 38° 19′-30″ North. Soon after we weighd Anchor & made Sail to the South east ward, for the fog had continued so thick that we had scarcely seen any thing of the land in that direction; We had scarcely gone above four Miles when we passed the entrance of an opening of nearly a mile wide leading apparently in a south east direction, this we supposd to be *Port Bodega* & though we were not above a mile & a half from it yet the fog was so exceeding thick that we got but a/very limited & indistinct glimpse of the land, on which account it was not thought prudent to run for an uncertainty & entangle ourselves with a lee-shore in such thick & dark Weather, we therefore steerd to the Southward for *P^ta de los Reyes* which we passed about six in the evening within two miles of it, & from thence directed our course for Port San Francisco till about two next morning when we ran nearly the distance of it, & seeing land ahead we hauld off till day light, in hopes of being able then to make out the passage leading in more distinctly.

On the morning of the 21st we had thick fog but fair Weather, & as we conceivd ourselves to the Northward of our intended Port we stood to the South east ward with a light breeze close along shore, which is here much broken with low sandy bays & intervening steep rocky cliffs & it being so very dark these bays made like openings & we edged pretty close in to two of them before the mistake could be detected: About 8 in the forenoon we opend the Port of San Francesco & though the wind was rather against us, yet having the advantage of

a strong flood tide in our favor we got in about ten & anchord close to the Discovery which we found moord in her old birth.

[San Francisco]

As soon as I joind my old ship mates on board the Discovery I was struck with the utmost astonishment when they informd me of the various restrictions which we were now put under in a Port where we had receivd such friendly & hospitable treatment on the preceeding season, & that too by the same Commandant, who now pleaded as an excuse for his conduct that he had receivd counter orders for which no reasons whatever were assignd.

As the Discovery was coming in here late on the evening of the 19th they were hailed from the Beach desiring to know what Nation they belongd to & requesting that a Boat might be sent on shore, which was replied to & a Boat immediately sent in which S$^{r}$ Sal the Commandant came on board attended by some armed Soldiers, & after welcoming the Captain & Officers with/his usual cordiality & staying with them part of the evening he returnd again on shore, & next morning he sent two letters on board to Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver, one demanding his reasons for entring the Port, & the other desiring that no individual should land from the Vessel except the Commander who might be attended by an Officer & a Midshipman, & would be permitted to go as far as the *Presidio* where he would be receivd as last year, but if wood & water was wanted parties might also be landed on these duties in the day time under the immediate inspection of a Spanish guard, but no Tents or places of shelter would be allowd to be erected. Under these restrictions parties were landed on these necessary duties, & the Captain went on shore attended by his limited retinue to pay his respects to the Commandant at the Presidio, of whom he solicited leave for three more of the Officers to be permitted on shore to take a short ride with him, which was allowd & they were sufferd to ride about two Miles beyond the Garrison attended by a Soldier, but were positively refusd leave to go as far as the Mission.

S$^{r}$ Sal & his Lady afterwards accompanied them on board to dinner & as they came down to the Beach for this purpose, the Commandant was ordering his guards into the Boat as on the preceeding evening, when Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver informd him that no foreign Guards whatever could be admitted on board an English Ship of War, but if he was desirous of being attended by these Men, they might go on board as Visitors & being military men would be allowd to wear their side Arms, to which he acceeded & made them leave their Muskets on the beach till they landed again.

As the Commandant had come on board on the preceeding evening in the dark his Guards followd him without being much noticd, & it would have then been a very uncivil thing to check the first congratulatory effusion of a Man to whose hospitality & liberal behaviour every/one on board were so much indebted, that they were then more ready to testify their gratitude for past favors than check his admission into the Ship by punctilios, more especialy as his visit at so late an hour did not appear to be any wise ceremonious on the contrary it was frank & friendly in him to take so early an opportunity in paying his respects & renew his friendship, for he did not then give the least hint of the restrictions that were to take place but appeard equally solicitous as ever to supply the general wants, hence the degree of surprize his epistolary correspondence producd the morning following may be easily conceivd.

It was asserted last year that our handsome reception here & at Monterrey arose from general orders to that effect throughout the country in our favor, which seemd to be very probable from the tenor of the Viceroy of Mexico's letter to Cap[t] Vancouver at Nootka wherein he expresses himself to the following purport "that the people of California had done no more than their duty in contributing whatever they could to our happiness & welfare" What new motives could now have given rise to orders so very strange—to restrictions so illiberal & to a conduct so widely different was a difficult matter to determine & we forbear any suggestions on the subject till we come to Monterrey where we are told the Governor General of California now resides, & as they gave him a good character, we trust that he will settle this business in a way more honorable to himself & his Country & more condusive to our pleasure & recreation during our short stay amongst them.

We were informd that the Activa Brig & the small Sloop purchasd last year from Mr. Gray, saild from here a few days before our arrival after a stay of some weeks, these Vessels had brought some reinforcements to the Settlement together with a supply of warlike/Stores & some Ordnance, for eight long brass four pounders were now laying on the Beach at the landing place & a considerable quantity of Shot of different sizes, so that if we might judge from appearances & the great preparations now going forward, they seem to have taken some alarm at the defenceless state of this Settlement, for in our former visit we only observd one Cannon in the whole place & that simply lashd to a log of wood, but we now observd a number of people employd on the eminence on the South side of the entrance clearing away the ground for the purpose of erecting a Battery for the defence of the

Harbour, & a more suitable situation could not be fixd on, as it perfectly commanded the entrance.

We now learned for the first time the melancholy fate of the King of France.

As Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver had already obtaind leave for some of the Officers to go on shore on pleasure & even exceed the limits of the restrictions, I was in hopes he would be equally inclind to favor my pursuits, & therefore ask'd his leave to go on shore on the morning of the 22$^{d}$ if I should only have the scope of the parties who were daily landed & employd on the ship's duty, which he refus'd, consequently I had no opportunity while we remaind here of collecting either plants or seeds for his Majesty's Gardens, which I the more regretted as my state of health when here last year precluded me in a great measure from extending my excursions or examining the shores of this Harbour with that minuteness I could wish.

The two principal fathers of the Missions of San Francisco & S$^{ta}$ Clara came on board this forenoon to pay their respects & condole with us on our restraints, they lamented with a degree of sincerity which did credit to their feelings, that the orders/which were issued deprivd them of the pleasure of seeing us as usual at the Missions, but that their good wishes towards us still remaind unalterable, which they were anxious to testify by sending us whatever they could spare that was likely to be most acceptable; When Poultry & other articles of Sea Stock were mentiond, they said, that the Spanish Vessels who had lately gone out of the Harbour, had greatly exhausted the Settlement of those articles, yet they would exert themselves to collect for us whatever they could. Such generosity & attention on the part of these worthy fathers was at this time highly gratifying to us, & to make return for their civility Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver mentiond the different articles of trade of English Manufactory we had on board & out of them requested them to make choice of whatever was likely to be most usefull to them, when they said they gave the preference to Iron, Mechanical Tools & culinary utensils, an assortment of each of these was orderd to be got at hand & laid out for them.

These fathers declard themselves equaly ignorant with us of the cause of the singular restraints under which we sufferd, & further added, that independant of our being King's Vessels, our general conduct at these Settlements last year was such as deservd a more friendly reception on our return again.

This day we finishd watering which this year was filld from a place further inland than formerly, where it was found very good, with the trouble only of making a small path-way across a narrow swamp by

overlaying it with pieces of wood & branches of trees for rolling the Casks to & from the Beach.

In the afternoon our old friend the Serjeant paid us a visit & brought such articles of refreshment as he thought might be most acceptable for sea-stock, the produce of his own industry; The friendly attention which this honest man paid to all of us during our short stay here was still fresh in our Minds, & this instance of his kindness shewd how much he was attachd to our interest & welfare.

Being now ready to leave the place Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver went on shore on the forenoon of the 23$^{d}$ to get every thing on board he had bespoke, settle with the Commandant for the refreshments & take his leave; for this year he had to pay for every thing, although formerly they would not take even a receipt or the least acknowledgment for any thing we had from the Settlement.

We carried with us some Sheep & live Cattle, the latter were small but cost only four Dollars a head, which did not amount on an average to three farthings a pound of beef, but the sheep were two Dollars & half each which averagd about four pence a pound & was but very indifferent Mutton. S$^{r}$ Sal & one of the Fathers accompanied Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver on board to dinner after which the different articles that had been promisd them were landed, amongst which was about a Ton of Iron besides an assortment of such Tools & Utensils of our Manufactory as they had made choice of from the trading Articles we had found.

The Fathers sent on board a supply of Vegetables such as Greens Radishes Pumpkins Water Melons & a parcel of hazle nuts, together with a basket of pears & peaches of the produce of S$^{ta}$ Clara, the latter were very indifferent fruit, but the Pears were pretty good.

In the afternoon we unmoord & in the evening the tide running out very strong against a fresh South West breeze, the two Vessels sheered on board of each other by which accident the Chatham carried away her Jib boom & sprit sail yard, & we had one of our fore shrouds broke, but while the two Vessels were thus grappled together & every one assiduously engagd clearing them, S$^{r}$ Sal embracd the opportunity of stepping on board the Chatham to see some of his friends, & finding the Vessels were separated a little sooner than he expected, the old Castilian lookd a little foolish to see himself thus carried away before he had finishd his dinner, so that a Boat was obligd to/be sent for him in which he soon came back to join the party.

During our short stay in this port we had dry misty Weather & for the most part a strong fiery breeze from the South West in the day time & light airs from the North East quarter in the night time.

Next morning the tide of ebb serving a little before day light we both weighd & workd out of the Port against a moderate breeze from the South West, which on the outside we found very scanty with intervals of calm & dark foggy weather so that our progress to the Southward was very trifling.

The following morning a Vessel was seen indistinctly in the haze to the north west ward of us, when we immediately both bore up to make out what Vessel she was, & found her to be the *Doedalus* Store ship commanded by Lieu[t] Hanson from Port Jackson which was very pleasing intelligence to all of us, as we were now enabled again to resume our full allowance of provisions, both Vessels having been put upon short allowance on our leaving the Port of Nootka in consequence of our not meeting with her there according to expectations.

About noon Lieu[t] Hanson came on board the Discovery & informd us that after his departure from Monterrey on the 30th of Dec[r] last, he directed is course for Hergist's Islands situated a little to the Northward & Westward of the Marquesas, where he arrivd the beginning of February, & having only spent two days amongst them, he went from thence to the Island of Otaheite where he remaind a fortnight to refresh his people & procure a stock of Hogs to carry to the Settlement in New South Wales. At Otaheite he was told that Cap[t] Bligh of his Majesty's Ship Providence had taken away 15 of the Matilda's Crew & 7 more were still found on the Island, who all but one that enterd/on board the Doedalus preferrd it seems to remain amongst the Natives for the purpose they said of collecting Pearls. Three of this unfortunate Ship's crew who had the temerity of setting off from Otaheite in a Whale boat for New Holland were not afterwards heard of, so that it is uncertain whether they succeeded in their desperate attempt or not.

Mr. Hanson had not the pleasure of seeing Pomarre during his stay, but found all his wants liberally supplied & perfect harmony preservd by the friendly aid & indefatigable attention of his brother *Reepaia,* for Pomarre himself was then it appears engagd in a War against the people of Tairaboo who it seems had revolted & refusd to acknowledge his second son as their King. Young Otoo frequently went alongside of the Doedalus in his Canoe, but no entreaties could enduce him to go on board, & on shore he was still carried about every where as usual on a Man's shoulders. The fertile plains of Matavai presented he said a picture of desolation & ruin, partly from the visitation of a late Hurricane, & partly from that internal commotion which took place between the Natives of that district & those of Opare on account of the treatment of the former to the Matilda's Crew when they arrivd

there after suffering shipwreck as has been already mentioned in Captain Weatherhead's account of it.

The Doedalus left Otaheite about the beginning of March passed the Island of *Mangeea* in ten days after, from whence they were visited by some of the Natives in their Canoes but had little other intercourse with them,—they reachd the North end of New Zealand about the beginning of April where they ply'd off & on for a few days till they got two of the Natives on board to accompany them to Port Jackson where they arrivd/on the 20th of the same month.—These two New Zealanders were immediately sent from thence to Norfolk Island, to point out to the Settlers there the mode of rearing & manufacturing the New Zealand Flax which is found in great abundance on that Island.

Of 21 head of horned Cattle & 24 Sheep which the Doedalus carried from California only one Calf one Ram & three Ewes reachd Port Jackson, about one half of the Stock died even before they reachd Otaheite, & the rest surviv'd but a short time after they left that place, The coarse shrivell'd grass that had been cut down for them was so scorchd up & dried of its proper juices that it seems it did not afford sufficient nourishment for their support, & the Plantain Stocks which was procurd for them at the Islands they touchd at brought on a looseness which in their debilitated state soon carried them off. Mr. Hanson thinks that the tops of Sugar Canes are preferable to Plaintain Stocks for Cattle in that situation.—They were however more successfull with regard to Hogs, & landed at the new Settlement upwards of seventy which they carried from Otaheite.

The Doedalus left Port Jackson about the beginning of July on her return thither & after touching at the Sandwich Islands to procure some refreshments she arriv'd at Nootka the day we left it, where she staid five days & then followd us to California.

Although Monterrey was about 23 leagues to the South eastward of where we fell in with the Doedalus, yet it took us the following six days to reach it, during which we had either perverse winds with showers of rain or light fluctuating airs & long intervals of calm, accompanied for the most part with dark hazy weather, sometimes so very thick & foggy that we could see but a short distance round us, this occasiond the Chatham's separating from us on the 28th in spight of every precaution to keep together by signals, & they venturing to steer with her direct into the Bay of Monterrey in such dark & thick weather, she got there two days before us.

[Monterey]

Early on the morning of the 1st of Nov$^{r}$ we made P$^{ta}$ Pinos which was imperfectly seen through the haze & we stood in for it accompanied by the Doedalus with a fresh westerly breeze & as we got round it we saw the Chatham at Anchor in the Bay of Monterrey where we soon after came to in our old birth & moord close by her. An Officer was immediately sent on shore to wait on the Governor, who on landing was detaind on the Beach till the return of a Messenger from the Presidio, when he was suffer'd to go on without any further hindrance, & on his return on board the Garrison was saluted with 13 Guns which compliment was returnd with an equal number from a few Guns that appeard to have been recently placed on the summit of a small eminence close by us to the Westward of the Anchorage; the number of Guns on this New Fort appeard to be about ten or a dozen, & from their reports they seemd to be of different sizes; All their Salutes were returnd last year from five or six Guns that stood before the gate of the Presidio, but as these were not to be seen there now, it is probable that they formd a part of the number on this commanding eminence which was to guard the anchorage.

Captain Vancouver went on shore soon after accompanied by L$^{t}$ Puget Commander of the Chatham & L$^{t}$ Hanson of the Doedalus, on their entring the Presidio a Guard was turnd out to receive them & the Governor D$^{n}$ Jose Joaquin de Arrillago who bore the rank of a Captain in their Army came out himself dressd in a rich uniform to meet them, & Mr. Puget informd me that after the first complimental ceremonies were over Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver mentiond to him his intention of going to San Diego in order to wait there agreeable to his arrangements last year for the return of dispatches which he expected from England & to make the necessary/repairs in the Vessels to enable them to withstand the ensuing summer's campaign to the northward, & what was not less needfull to refresh & strengthen the Crews after so many months laborious & fatiguing exercise on the common sea diet; The Governor replied that he might go but that his orders with respect to any communication with the shore were equally strict there as he found them at San Francisco, & as for any letters or dispatches that might arrive from England, they would be immediately forwarded to him here as Governor of the Province, besides he intimated that it would not be pleasing either to the Court of Spain or the Viceroy of Mexico that we should visit the Port of San Diego at all, & he further added, that whatever our wants were that could be granted would be equally supplied here as any where else in the Province. Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver

then observd the necessity there would be of erecting our Tents & Observatory on Shore to carry on our various operations, to which he answerd that he had no objection to our erecting them close to the landing place provided we took them on board again when we went away.

After this the Governor declin'd any further conversation on business observing that it would be much better to do it in writing & that he intended to trouble Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver with some written communication on the subject very soon.—This being the case nothing further passed between them on business Captain Vancouver with the Officers that attended him came on board to dinner & in the evening our old friend *S$^{r}$ Aquilla* came off with two letters to him which being translated on the following day their purport was found to be nearly the same as those that had been receivd from the Commandant at San Francisco laying us under similar restrictions with respect to visiting the shore.

Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver sent a reply to the Governor/& at the same time remonstrated on the illiberality of these restrictions particularly in our situation who were King's Vessels & employ'd on a public service, of which the Spaniards by their being put in posession of all our Surveys & discoveries on the Coast had an opportunity to reap the earliest advantage he therefore demanded such mitigations of these restraints as would enable us to carry on our operations in refitting the Vessels in this Port; but after a correspondence of some days on this subject nothing satisfactory could be obtaind—all communication with the shore was therefore abruptly broke off & on the morning of the 5th the signal was made to prepare for Sea.

The present Governor we understood was an intruder that came from a neighbouring Province on the other side of the Gulph of California & took upon himself the command of this Province, which being vacant he claimd as his right by seniority & that even contrary to the wishes of the Viceroy of Mexico who it seems would not confirm him in the Appointment but referrd his claim to the Spanish Court at home, on this account he acts at present as he himself says without any instructions whatever, which may explain in some measure the unpleasant change that has taken place in the police of the Country since our last visit, but can no wise exculpate his conduct towards us, which was conceivd highly blameable even by his own Countrymen, for laying duty aside, had he not been callous to every feeling of humanity, our situation had certainly a just claim to every indulgence & attention he could bestow upon us during our short stay, as the intricate & laborious service we had been engagd upon for so many months to the Northward

in dreary rugged & gloomy regions mostly on common sea victualling had not a little exhausted our strength both of body & mind, but for repairing these, we fondly lookd forward under every hardship & difficulty to the enjoyment of those recreations & refreshments, which/ from our former reception we had every reason to expect this country would liberally afford, judge then of our disappointment, & judge of our feelings & just indignation against the author on our leaving the Port of Monterrey under these impressions.

[Voyage South]

Having got under way late on the preceeding evening with light southerly airs which were so scanty during the night that we made but slow progress & were not able to get out of the Bay of Monterrey till about 9 of the morning of the 6th of Nov$^{r}$ when we went round P$^{ta}$ Pinos & stood to the Southward along shore to carry on the survey of the Coast: In the forenoon we passed the entrance of Carmilo River where a rocky bay is form'd before the Mission of S$^{t}$ Carolus, between this Bay & P$^{ta}$ Pinos the land is of a very moderate height & mostly coverd with wood, the shore is rocky with white patches here & there formd by sandy inundations, but to the Southward of Carmilo Bay the Country assumes a more bleak & hilly appearance & rises suddenly from the shore to form a naked rugged ridge which begins with Mount S$^{t}$ Lucia close to the Mission of San Carlos & runs to the South east ward along the trending of the shore, On the lower parts of this ridge there appeard to be some scorch'd verdure & a few stunted or scrubby bushes were sparingly scatterd here & there in the little Valleys & towards the summit of the ridge but no trees of any kind were to be seen.

We were told that S$^{r}$ Malaspini when he was on this coast a few years ago had mistaken Carmillo Bay for that of Monterrey & ran into it to the no small risque of his Vessel, but the least attention to the great difference in the size of the two Bays & the appearance of the land about them will undoubtedly/prevent any mistake of this kind in future. The South point of the Bay of Carmilo is a rocky prominent bluff & the land immediately behind it rises steep to a high naked hill called Mount S$^{t}$ Lucia, but P$^{ta}$ Pinos the South point of Monterrey Bay is low with a few detachd rocks off it, over which the sea frequently breaks in heavy surges, & from it the land rises very gradually & is coverd with trees.

After running about 40 miles along shore with a fine favorable breeze we in the evening hauled off to spend the time till day light, during which we had but little wind & the weather became hazy.

The morning of the 7th was very unfavorable to carry on the Survey on account of frequent intervals of very thick fog, we however stood in towards the land with a light breeze & about noon it cleard up so far as to give us a pretty distinct view of that abreast of us where the naked hilly ridge was observd to preserve still its former height & course along shore but the remote extremes of the land were obscurd. At noon the Latitude observd was 35° 53′ North within two leagues of the shore. In the afternoon it came on again so foggy that the land was entirely obscurd & we were obligd to haul off to spend the night on different tacks & preserve our station till the Weather became more favorable for tracing the Coast.

Next morning being clear & a fresh breeze from the North West we got in with the land pretty early about the Latitude of 35° 40′ where it appeard to form a low rounding point renderd conspicuous by an elevated whitish rock detachd a little of it, We bore up within a league of the shore to continue our examination of it to the South east ward & in the forenoon we observd three Natives coming off to us in a Canoe, but as the breeze was fresh they were unable to join/us; The land we passed contiguous to the shore was of a very moderate height & of a naked arrid appearance excepting in one place where there was some Pine Trees thinly scatterd, but a little way back the same rugged ridge of hills that began at Carmelo still continued to terminate & confine our prospect inland, though considerably diminishd in height, & indeed about the Latitude of 35 degrees & half North it seemd to dwindle away into/a broken hilly country of a very moderate height.—A little past noon we passed a deep Bay of about four leagues wide, & in two or three places observd the appearance of Rivulets emptying into it & in the middle of it there is a small conic Island lying a little off shore. In this very Bay there is marked in the Spanish Charts the entrance of a large River, but we observd nothing like it. The South point of this Bay is a hilly bluff lind with a number of detachd rocks, after passing which we opend another deep Bay & continued tracing it till near dark, when about the middle of it we hauld off on a wind to spend the night upon short tacks during which it blew pretty fresh from the North West.—This day we had traced near 20 leagues of the Coast.

On the morning of the 9th we stood into the Bay & bore up along shore to the south ward to continue our examination of the Coast, after passing the southern extreme of this Bay we opend a third Bay which appeard pretty extensive but not so deep as either of the two last Bays: To the eastward of it the Country appeard arid naked & level for a considerable extent checquerd here & there with white

sandy patches & destitute of any trees or bushes that we could discern; In the South side of the Bay we saw an opening which we took to be the entrance of Rio de S. Verardo & as we had a fresh breeze from north west we soon after passed P^ta^ de Pedernales/the southern extreme of the Bay which is in Latitude 34° 40′ north & Longitude 239° 42′ East. At noon we enterd the Canal de S^ta^ Barbara when we obtaind a meridian altitude within two miles of Porta de la Conception it bearing N 4° E of us from which its Latitude is deduc'd 34° 32′ North & its Longitude by the time keepers 239° 55′ East; It forms a small conspicuous Hammoc with a steep cliffy shore & falls back into low land which at a little distance swells again into a hilly ridge of a moderate height that ranges parallel with the shore which we now pursued in an easterly direction; The Canal is here about eight or nine leagues wide & is found on the south side by a range of Islands which were now in sight; After running about eight leagues along the northern shore of the Canal from P^ta^ de la Conception, finding the wind die away, we anchord for the night over a sandy bottom.

In this run we passed several small Villages which from their appearance were aptly compard to groups of bee-hives, from these we were visited by some of the Natives in wooden Canoes that were from 14 to 18 foot long & in the middle about four feet wide & tapering to both extremities, They were made of different pieces of wood curiously sewd together, their Paddle was about half the length of the Canoe & bladed at at each end so as to be held by the middle & used alternately on each side; These Natives appeard to be of a middling stature with mild features thin lips & in general were more delicately formed than those we saw about the Settlements to the northward; Their hair was long & black & most of them wore it in a bunch gatherd on the Crown of their head: Several of them were quite naked & had their faces painted with Ochre; some had short fur jackets without sleeves covering their bodies close/round from the neck to the waist, They understood the Spanish language & some of them spoke it pretty well; They told us that there was a Mission a little way to the Eastward of us, on which Cap^t^ Vancouver sent a letter by one of them adressd to the fathers of the Mission to make known to them who we were.

The morning of the 10th was calm & serene which afforded an opportunity for the Natives to visit us again pretty early in several Canoes, They brought a good supply of fish, chiefly Boneto & a kind of Herring which were purchasd for Beads & small trinkets; They had also some curious wrought baskets which were much admird & eagerly purchasd as articles of curiosity.

[Santa Barbara]

In the forenoon we weighd & made Sail with a light breeze from South West; In standing along shore to the eastward we passed about three in the afternoon a small Bay round which we observd some Indian Villages & soon after we saw some horses & cattle feeding on the Pastures, which was a pretty sure indication of our being near the Spanish Settlement, though we could see nothing of it till towards evening, when we hauled into a Bay followd by the Chatham & Doedalus & anchord before the Presidio & Mission of S$^{ta}$ Barbara in a moderate depth of Water over a sandy bottom. An Officer was immediately sent on shore to wait on the Commandant, who on his return gave a very favorable account of the place & his reception; When he informd the Commandant with the objects for which we had put into the Bay, that Gentleman frankly declar'd that he should feel the greatest pleasure in supplying the Vessels during their stay with every assistance & refreshment which the Country afforded, & his conduct afterwards fully evincd the sincerity of his intentions, & though it was late at night the fathers sent a letter on board to compliment us/on our arrival, in which they were equally liberal in their proferd friendship & promisd that one of them would come on board early the next morning to pay his respects.—The Mercury in the Thermometer was at noon at 65 degrees.

In the morning of the 11th the Commanders of the three Vessels went on shore to pay their respects to the Commandant whose name was Don Felipe Goyoshea a Lieutenant in the Army, by whom they were receivd with great cordiality & every mark of profferd friendship.—On their return one of the fathers & a Serjeant accompanied them & dind on board the Discovery.

Parties were now landed from each Vessel on the duties of wooding & watering, the former was easily procurd at no great distance from the beach as there were some large trees of a kind of ever green Oak,[26] which they were sufferd to cut down for the purpose, but good water was not to be procurd at this time without going some distance for it, ours was mostly filled from standing Pools on the road side between the beach & the Presidio which was of a very indifferent quality, having an unpleasant taste.—In the evening the Officers of both Vessels went on shore & were introducd to the Commandant at the Presidio & afterwards to the Padris at the Mission by their respective commanders.

---

[26] Quercus agrifolia Neé.

Having previously obtaind the Commandant's leave I set out pretty early on the morning of the 12th & ascended the hills to the eastward of the Presidio for the purpose of collecting Plants & examining the natural produce of the Country; the day was very favorable for my pursuit, but the season of the year & the arid state of the Country was much against it, for though I was surrounded by new & rare objects in almost every/step of my journey, yet finding very few of them either in flower or seed I was able to receive but little pleasure or advantage from my excursion; I went through beautiful groves of the Ever green[27] Oak which here grew to pretty large trees, though at San Francico & Monterrey the same plant seldom exceeded 15 feet high & grew in crabbed bushes, but here they had clear stems of nearly that height & no wise crouded but scatterd about to beautify the lawns & rich pastures with their shady & spreading branches, so that it was a delightful recreation to saunter through them; The thickets swarmd with squirrels & quails & a variety of other birds which afforded some amusement in shooting them as I went along.—I observd that a number of the Natives chiefly old women were at this time employd in collecting acorns amongst these Groves for the purpose of food for themselves.

Beyond these Groves the side of the ridge became very rugged with rocky cliffs chasms & deep gulleys & coverd with scrubby brush wood which made the ascent very difficult, & as there was no great inducement at this time to go on, I did not persevere to gain the summit of the ridge but returnd on board in the afternoon with what collection I was able to make of Plants & Birds.

Amongst the Officers & Gentlemen I found that different parties had been this day on shore, some shooting others riding & enjoying the bent of their inclinations in various amusements without the least check or restraint; The Commandant himself & the two Padris of the Mission had dind on board the Discovery & seemd to participate in the cheerfull gaiety which every one on board now assumd in consequence of the liberties allowd them.

On the 13th I landed with Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver & some of the Officers to take a short ride, we found/horses ready saddled for us on the Beach & after mounting them we pursued a road that led to the Westward of the Presidio & having passed through a Wood composd chiefly of Ever green Oaks we opend an extensive track of Arable land to the Westward of it, on entring this naked track we found the Sun's heat so powerfull that we did not find it pleasant to continue our ride far in

[27] Quercus agrifolia Neé.

the middle of the day but returnd back by the Mission where we found the worthy fathers assiduously engag'd in carrying on the various occupations of industry & rural œconomy in & about their Settlement which is so necessary for the prosecution & maintenance of their laudable plan of civilization. In the arrangement & form of this Mission it differd little or nothing from those we have already describd to the Northward. The Granaries Storehouses Workhouses & dwellings together with a large Church enclosd very snugly a square space, within which the various mechanical occupations for the support of the Settlement were separately carried on, & adjoining to it was a crouded Village containing about 5 or 600 Indians converts Christianity, who still liv'd in conical huts thatch'd with bulrushes like the other Natives of the Country, but were cloathed & maintained by the Fathers.—From the Mission we went to the Presidio & every way we turnd we met other parties of the English Gentlemen riding about & traversing the Country in every direction & enjoying the recreation & liberty which was here allowd them, with gratefull ardor—We dismounted at the Presidio to pay our respects to the Commandant & were sorry to find him indisposd, the motion which the Ship had while he was on board yesterday had so affected him that he was unable to accompany us on board the Chatham where he had an invitation to dine this day with a large party of Officers; he shewd us his different store-houses containing various articles/of Merchandize & cloathing which are annualy sent from Mexico by Government for the use of the Garrison & sold out to the Soldiers & their families as they may want them at an exorbitant price which is charged against their Wages,—Of this Merchandize he has the disposal & sole charge & is allowd so much per Centage for his trouble.

Next day the Commandant provided an elegant entertainment for all the English Officers that could be spard from the duty of the Vessels, on which a large party of them dind with him at the Presidio & spent the afternoon with the greatest conviviality much enliven'd by the facetious conversation of the venerable fathers who were of the party. —We were not a little surprizd to observe in this remote corner of the globe that most of the plates & dishes on which dinner was servd up were English Manufactory, & though they were but common stone ware yet the Commandant plac'd great value on them & assurd us he was proud in being posess'd of them.

In the forenoon of the 15th in order to extend our excursion & see a little more of the Country I rode with a party of the Officers about 7 or 8 miles to the Westward till we reachd the Bay we mentiond having passed the afternoon we came to an anchor; from the view we

obtaind of this Bay it appeard to be very shallow water & incapable of admitting Vessels of any burthen, it branch'd back into the Country among extensive salt Water Marshes on which grew vast quantities of Samphire (Salicornia[28] herbacca): round the bottom of it we found three different Villages of upwards of 30 conical huts in each, we visited two of them & saw but few Natives & these chiefly old men & old decripped women, some of them the most miserable looking objects we had yet beheld in our Voyage; The guide which the Commandant was so attentive & obliging as to send with us to conduct us where-ever we pleasd informd us that most of the/Natives were at this time up the Country in a Wood at a little distance collecting Acorns which he assurd us they stord up in considerable quantities as an article of food on which they greatly depended for maintenance, & when we beheld that the country we traversd in this days ride was mostly arable land, & the soil in many places deep & rich which we were confident would with a little industry yield in this climate productive Crops of Grain, we could not help lamenting the blind ignorance of these poor Natives in depending still on such miserable resource for support after the example which has been set before them by the Spaniards of cultivating the Soil & rearing esculent roots & grains more congenial to nourish & subsist them, but it may be the interest of the Spaniards in their plan of civilization to keep those Natives poor & ignorant who have not yet embracd their tenets to induce them to yield the more readily to the persuasion of the fathers, else we cannot account for these Natives who appear tractable & posessd of a considerable share of ingenuity still persisting in their former precarious mode of living.

We did not perceive the herds of Cattle about this Settlement near so numerous as at Monterrey, the reason of which was not the want of pasture but its being later settled so that they had not yet time to increase & swarm the country with their number.

About two in the afternoon we returnd to the Mission by previous invitation where we met the Commandant & a large party of the English Officers & where an elegant & sumptuous dinner was provided for us by the venerable fathers, who receivd their guests with a hearty welcome & exerted their utmost powers to entertain them & indeed with much success for we spent the afternoon in the most social & convivial manner & returnd on board/in the evening impress'd with a gratefull sense of the hospitality & kindness of these worthy fathers.

As Mr. Manley Master of the Chatham was this day beating up the thickets for Game a small rattle snake made a dart at him but he

---

[28] Salicornia pacifica Standley.

had the dexterity & presence of mind to level his piece & shot it dead in the act & brought it on board for my inspection; these reptiles were however not very common here as they were very seldom seen in our excursions on shore, in not above two or three instances during our stay.

There was a Village of Indians close to the place where we daily landed from the Vessels to whose industrious inhabitants we were greatly indebted for a regular supply of fish; they were always seen out by the dawn of day either examining their fish pots in the Bay or fishing in the middle of the Channel where they never faild to catch a plentiful supply of fish of different kinds particularly Boneto[29] & a kind of Herring[30] with a yellow tail, & in the forenoon they always came along side of the Vessels & for a few beads supplied each with whatever quantity was wanted for all hands.

I devoted the 16th to a solitary botanical excursion & landed early in the morning at the Indian Village near which I observd a number of long Poles stuck in the ground & on examining the spot I found it to be their burying ground, where the principal graves were thus pointed out. I afterward proceeded to the Westward by a fertile Valley where I met with extensive cultivated fields & a large Garden belonging to the Garrison which however was not at this time very plentifully supplied with Vegetables. In these fields it was pleasing to observe the Indians reard up in the Mission employd in the rural occupations of husbandry, their Plough/was of the most simple kind & drawn by a couple of Oxen they did not turn over the soil regularly with their Plough as we do, but merely stirred up the ground & cut it through in various directions which I suppose answers their purpose in this productive climate where they rear wheat maize pease & beans in sufficient quantity for their own consumption & with very little trouble or expence.—In the woody clumps to the Westward of the Presidio there are some Poplar[31] & American[32] Plane Trees but they are mostly composd of the ever green oak already mentiond which grow to pretty large trees though not handsome in appearance, they might however answer for Timber in building small Vessels as the wood of this Oak was found on trial pretty good, our Carpenters having workd up some of it for the ship's use. I was equally unfortunate this day in meeting but with few plants in flower, amongst these there was a beautifull

[29] Sarda chilensis Cuv. & Val. California Bonito . A member of the Mackerel family Scombridæ. (Identification by Barton Warren Evermann.)
[30] Seriola dorsalis (Gill), Yellowtail. A member of the Carangidæ.
[31] Populus trichocarpa T. & G.
[32] Platanus racemosa Nutt.

new species of Mimulus[33] of which I preservd plants & seeds as I had not before seen it any where.

On my return on board in the evening I learnd that the Commandant, two of the fathers, Captain Vancouver & a large party of the Officers din'd on board the Doedalus with L^t^ Hanson, one of these fathers who was called *Padri Vincenti* had arrivd this forenoon from the Mission of Buena Ventura situated about seven leagues to the south east ward of this Settlement; This worthy father was much afraid that we should pass his Mission without his having the satisfaction of seeing us or contributing to our comforts, & he therefore brought with him nine Mules loaded with various articles for us, such as sweet & common Potatoes, Onions, Maize, Wheat, some Baskets of Figs & what are called prickly pears &c.

This evening a young Stallion & a Mare in foal which had been bought from one of the Soldiers/were brought on board the Discovery to carry with us to the Sandwich Islands, but Captain Vancouver being informd that they were contraband articles sent them on shore again early in the morning with a suitable apology to the Commandant for the mistake.

In the forenoon of the 17th the Commandant was on board with two of the fathers, & Cap^t^ Vancouver took the opportunity of shewing them several of the trading Articles of English Manufactory we had on board, & such of them as they made choice of or were likely to be usefull to them were sent on shore as a small acknowledgment for the great civility & kind attention we receivd from them—They afterwards din'd with the Officers in the Gun room together with a large party from the other Vessels.

As we were now getting ready to sail with the first favorable breeze, Cap^t^ Vancouver offerd Padri Vincenti a passage in the Ship to Buena Ventura which he cheerfully accepted of, & promisd he would be off very early next morning for that purpose, after he had dispatchd a Messenger to acquaint his colleague of our intended visit, that he might be providing in the mean time a plentifull supply of whatever refreshments the Mission could afford for the Vessels.

This venerable man though advancd beyond the prime of life was still vigorous active & intelligent, & we were not long in his company when we had the pleasure to find that he could lay aside the austerity of the Priest & the gravity of the Sage to become at once the affable & social companion who in his facetious & communicative conversation was equally amusing & interesting, & who in his eagerness

---

[33] Mimulus longiflorus Grant = Diplacus longiflorus Nutt.

& anxiety to serve us soon gaind our good opinion in his favor & impressd us with a gratefull sense of his benevolent disposition.

During our short stay here the Weather was serene & pleasant, a light South West breeze generally/set in towards noon daily & died away at sun set, the Nights & Mornings were either calm or light airs off the land & the mean temperature was about 62 degrees.

We here had excellent refreshments of every kind, far preferable to what we got at any other Settlement in California, Beef, Mutton, Poultry & a variety of fish & Vegetables were in great abundance & procurd at an easy rate, Black Cattle were about five dollars a head & the reason of their being a little dearer than to the Northward was that the Settlement was not yet so plentifully stockd with them, Sheep were about two dollars each & far preferable in point of goodness to those we got at the northern Settlements, but both Cattle & Sheep could be procurd much cheaper in the way of barter from the Soldiers, for instance an Ox could be got for three Axes & a Sheep for small culinary utensils or trading articles of little value, & as for Poultry I dare say there were near 30 dozen of good fowls procurd by the three Vessels during our stay from among the soldiers families for Beads & small trinkets: Maize Wheat Pease Beans & other Vegetables were got from the Commandant & the fathers, & a plentifull supply of fish of different kinds were procurd for Beads daily from the Indians. We killd & carried away with us between the three Vessels 18 head of Cattle & about two dozen of Sheep & yet when the whole came to be settled for the Commandant positively refus'd to make any charges whatever, generously saying that he was infinitely more happy in commanding a place of his Catholic Majesty's that could afford those refreshments we stood in need of, than any consideration of their value, & in supplying our wants he was only performing a duty & seconding he was sure the wishes of his royal Master—How different the conduct of this generous Spaniard to that of the Governor General's at Monterrey, for we owed not only a plentiful refreshment to the liberality and candour of Don Felipe Goyoshea but he was on every occasion equally attentive in contributing to our recreations & amusements; Horses were daily in/readiness at the Presidio or at the Water side for any of the Officers or Midshipmen that chose to use them; parties rode about & traversd the country in pursuit of various pleasures without either hindrance or restraint; but these parties from being very cautious of not giving offence seldom penetrated far, which observing he frequently expressd his surprize at our not extending our rides farther into the Country.

The Presidio & Mission of S$^{ta}$ Barbara was built about seven

years ago, but the place has been settled & the Mission of Buena Ventura establish about 11 years—each of these Missions are conducted by the two Fathers of the Franciscan order, who have been wonderfully successfull in their laudable & humane endeavours not only in converting a considerable number of poor Indians from their pagan state of darkness to a due observance of religious duties, but also in teaching them usefull arts & occupations & infusing a spirit of industry & subordination amongst them that makes them now extremely usefull in carrying on the various duties for the support of the Settlement.

The Presidio forms a large square space surrounded by a range of Barracks & Store houses which are occupied by the Commandant two Serjeants & between 60 & 70 Soldiers with their families, who are securely walled in, in the same manner as we have already describd at Monterrey; It is situated a little way back from the sea side, on a delightfull plain backd by the hilly ridge already mentiond, & the Mission is on a small eminence at the foot of the ridge a little to the North west ward of it, from whence the Fathers have a commanding prospect of the Country the Sea & adjacent Islands before them & what they may probably consider of more advantage they have also under their eye the different parties employ'd in cultivating the field before the Mission.

/We were told that a thousand dollars was the usual allowance for establishing any of these Missions at first set out, & that each of the Fathers receivd 400 dollars a year for its support & to procure them necessaries; that the Governor General of California was allowd a Salary of 4000 dollars a year, & that the Commandant of any of the Garrisons, if a Captain, had a thousand dollars, if a Lieutenant his salary was 600 dollars a year & so on.

The Commandant informd us that about 14 years ago a Presidio & Mission they had establishd near the head of the Gulph of California was cut off by the Natives who are very savage in that part of the Country & that the Fathers Officers & Soldiers were all put to death on the spot, but that, the Soldiers Wives women & children were spard & taken into captivity & that when the Spaniards afterwards sent a force against them to revenge this cruel & horrid massacre, the women & children were honorably deliverd up, One of the former was at this time in the Presidio of S$^{ta}$ Barbara, notwithstanding which the Spanish party gave no quarter to any but put to death vast numbers of them.

The Peninsula of California is very numerously inhabited by Indian Tribes, who it would seem have little connection or inter-

course with one another from the great variety of languages which are used amongst them, for the Fathers assurd us that there were upwards of 70 different languages which had not the least affinity to one another spoken between this place & the southern extremity of California, & that this circumstance occasiond no little difficulty & embarrassment to their endeavours in converting & civilizing the Natives, as it was not uncommon they said to have two or three distinct tribes within the precincts of a Mission whose/different languages they had not only to acquire a sufficient knowledge of, but likewise to settle their feuds & quarrels & reconcile them to live in amity & peace with one another.

When we reflect on the ferocious dispositions & tumultuous passions of Savages & the great hazards & difficulties to be encounterd in subduing & correcting them, we cannot sufficiently admire the courage patience & persevering zeal with which these worthy Fathers pursue so difficult & tedious a task, & that too with such wonderfull success, for at every Mission we visited we beheld numerous proselytes whose mild decorous & contented behaviour bespoke the bland persuasive tuition they receivd, & whose exemplary conduct diffusd a spirit of subordination & a disposition more peaceable & settled amongst the surrounding tribes.

The Indians who livd here in the vicinity of the Presidio & Mission were remarkable gentle & placid in their behaviour & in appearance far more comely & less ferocious than any Natives we had yet seen any where on the Coast; though they sometimes paint their faces yet they are in general cleanly, in mild weather the men go entirely naked but in cold weather they put on a kind of garment made of fox or raccoon Skins with the fur side out that fits close round the body from the neck to the waist leaving their thighs legs & arms quite naked, & they wear their hair gatherd up in a bunch on the crown of their head & fasten'd there by running a skewer of wood or bore through it.

The women are always coverd from the waist to the knees with a dress'd Deer Skin wrapped round the middle which they gather in between their thighs when they squat or sit down & feel no emotion at exposing any other part of their bodies; in cold weather they throw a loose robe over their shoulders & round their bodies made of rough Skins in the form of a blanket; Their hair is jet black & flowing down their necks & shoulders to a considerable length, & as/it is in general kept very clean, it gives a peculiar grace to their persons: They sometimes wear on their heads little Osier baskets which fit close & are finely wove & they generaly have beads or other ornaments appending from their ears: In their demeanour they appeard shy &

bashfull & are not we beleive naturaly given to meretricious practices, though we have observd some of them act the arts of coquettes with considerable address.

These Natives live in Villages of from 20 to 40 huts each which are crouded together & much larger than any we saw about the Settlements to the Northward; They are of a hemispherical form, thatchd all over with bulrushes, & each seem to contain several families; The fire is generally made in the middle of the hut & a hole is left open in the top of it as a Chimney vent for the smoke; They usualy sleep on platforms which are raisd 4 or 5 feet from the floor, coverd over with a mat of bulrushes & decently railed round.

At each Village we observd a sweating place made by digging a deep pit or cavity of from ten to 15 feet square in a bank near the water side & covering it all over with Spars & earth so as to be scarcely distinguishable from the other parts of the Bank, excepting by a small hole left open at the top for an entrance through which only one person could descend at a time by means of a post notchd with steps; We were at first puzzled to know the use of these places, till one evening at the Village near the landing place we observd them make a large fire with dried faggots in the middle of this subterraneous oven & when it was sufficiently heated & the smoke subsided a number of the Natives went down in order to be sweated, by the time they were in a state of profuse perspiration they came up again one by one & instantly plungd themselves over head into the sea, this sudden operation seemd to enfeeble them a good deal at first but they soon recoverd from it & appeard to acquire/fresh strength & vigor & went about afterwards quite naked as if nothing had happend; Those we saw submit themselves to this singular operation did not appear to labor under any acute disorder at the time, they had recource to it probably from custom from some slight pains or from fatigue; what ailments this mode is applicable to with them we had no opportunity during our short stay to learn.

Near each Village was seen their burying places which are markd out by long naked poles & boards erected over the graves & variegated with red colord paint.

We have already remarkd that the Natives were at this time busily occupied in collecting Acorns & storing them up for food, these they shell toast & dry as we do Coffee & afterwards pound them in a Mortar to coarse flower which they make into bread & eat with their fish; The Mortars used for this purpose are generally of wood though we saw some made of Stone & pretty well finishd.

The only Weapons we saw amongst them were Bows & Arrows

of the same shape & make as those about Monterrey & to the Northward & with these they were very dextrous Marksmen.

The make & formation of their Canoe shewd no small degree of ingenuity as it is regularly built of different pieces of boards of various sizes & figures & neatly fastend together with Thongs & Sinews & glewd so close as to be quite water tight & preserves its shape as well as if it had been made of one piece, without any other Timber to strengthen it but one small thort in the middle, from thence it rises gradualy & tapers to both extremities, where it is double pointed by a small notch at each end—These Canoes are from 12 to 18 feet in length & in the middle about 4 feet wide, they are large enough to carry about half a dozen of the Natives in smooth water & are extremely serviceable to them/for the purpose of fishing in the channel as we had the pleasure to experience during our stay by the plentiful supply of Fish they daily brought us—Canoes made in this manner are to be met with no where else in California, & the inducement to form them of such scanty materials might probably originate in a desire of visiting & keeping up an intercourse with the adjacent Islands which as the sea is smooth & the climate serene is frequently effected without danger.—Their paddle we have already observd is about half the length of the Canoe, bladed at both ends & used alternately on each side.

But the most curious article we observd amongst these Natives were their Baskets which are of various shapes & sizes & so closely workd as to hold/water, but by means of tinging the Materials of various colours they work in them figures & ornaments of the most complicated kind; We have seen the representations of different animals, the Arms of Spain, & long inscriptions workd in these Baskets by these illiterate people with a degree of exactness that was really astonishing & this we believe is chiefly performd by the Women.

[A third of the page is here blank.]

Every thing being now off from the shore that we wanted at this place & a light breeze having set in from the Westward about noon on the 18th we weighd Anchor & took leave of our generous friends: Father Miguel who was the principal Father of the Mission & Don Felipe Goyoshea staid on board to the very last moment & we both parted with as much sincere reluctance as if we had been much longer acquainted, for our little social & convivial parties together, had from our recluse situation for many months as well as theirs for many years soon opened our susceptible hearts & rivetted a degree of mutual friendship that could not brook separation without regret especialy when connected with the idea that we should in all probability never

meet again.—Their open & friendly manner of receiving us, their readiness on all occasions to second our wishes & operations & their continued acts of hospitality & kindness claimd on our part the most gratefull acknowledgment which was all that we could give & was more than they requir'd.

After making Sail we steerd along shore to the South east ward with our friend Padri Vincenti on board, & after running about 5 leagues we came to an anchor again about five in the evening in eleven fathoms within a league of the Mission of Buena Ventura which bore N 62° E by compass.—During the night we had little or no wind & after we had gone to bed some of the Natives belonging to the Mission came along side in a Canoe & anxiously enquird after our guest.

[San Buenaventura]

Next morning Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver went with Padri Vincenti in the Pinnace to see him safe landed, but when they reachd near the shore they found the Surf ran so very high that it could not be accomplishd after waiting patiently & anxiously for six hours off the Beach. While they were in this disagreeable situation, the other/father on shore was very busily occupied in sending down to the water side vast quantities of Vegetables Poultry & other articles of refreshment, which observing, Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver sent a Message by a Canoe for a Boat to be sent from each Vessel which he thought might be loaded at the back of the Surf by the Natives in their Canoes, but it was found so difficult & hazardous that they got but very little in either of the Boats, & even the bringing off of what they got was attended with considerable loss, for out of six dozen of Fowls that were coming off in one Canoe, upwards of one half of them were drownd in the Surf.—This extraordinary high Surf was supposd to be occasiond by southerly wind which might have blown much fresher on the outside of the Islands than we experiencd it in the Channel, for Father Vincenti reckond the landing here in general as safe & accessible as at S$^{ta}$ Barbara where we always got on shore from the Boats pretty easy by using a grapnell to steady them.

Father Vincenti returnd again on board the Discovery to wait for a more favorable opportunity for landing — The weather continued very hazy all day with a light southerly breeze.

Early on the morning of the 20th the Boats were again dispatchd to the shore where they found the Surf had greatly subsided so that they were enabled to land our much esteemd friend Father Vincenti in safety to the no small satisfaction of his faithfull adherents a numerous tribe of Converts who flockd round him kissd his robes &

expressd their joy on his arrival with every mark of veneration & grateful affection, nor was the venerable father less wanting in testifying his regard & receivd the caresses of his flock with tears in his eyes: Those who saw this meeting describd it as a very affecting one & they reported the Mission to be delightfully situated & in a higher state of improvement than any they/had yet seen in the Country, particularly with respect to Horticulture, as they saw Vines, Fig Trees, & a variety of fruit trees in great perfection, which from the temperature of the Climate & the favorable aspect producd in general productive Crops.

The Boats came off loaded with an additional supply of Corn Potatoes Beef Mutton Poultry & a variety of Vegetables.—Having this day a light Westerly breeze the haze dispers'd & at night we had it nearly calm.

On the 21st having a light westerly breeze the signal was made to get under way pretty early, but in attempting to weigh our anchor, they hove so great a strain that the Cable parted in the Clinch, we immediately brought up with the other bower anchor that we might try if possible to recover the anchor we parted from as a buoy watchd over it, they soon were enabled to sweep it in the bight of a five inch Hawser, but in attempting to weigh the anchor both Hawser & Buoy rope parted, it was however again hookd by the Stream cable & fortunately weighd, as we could but very ill bear the loss of it—the difficulty arose entirely from the tenacious quality of the ground over which we lay. Our latitude here was found to be 34° 17′ N & our Longitude was about 241° E. Our Sailing this day was unavoidably put off in recovering the Anchor.

Next morning however having a land breeze from North East we got under way though not without some difficulty in weighing our Anchors from the stiff & cohesive quality of the bottom. We made Sail to the south east ward abreast of a low naked sandy plain which commencd at the Mission of Buena Ventura & extended a considerable distance to the south eastward of it; behind this track our view was terminated by rugged mountains of a moderate height. As the day advancd we lost/the land wind & about noon had light baffling airs & calms alternately, but in the afternoon a more steady westerly breeze set in when we steerd E S E along the low sandy shore which here formd a rounding point at the termination of the Canal de S$^{ta}$ Barbara, for we now passed on the South side of us a group of small elevated rocky Islands which are the eastermost of the range that forms the South side of the Canal & are not above four leagues removd from the shore, so that the Canal is here considerably contracted in its width;

We kept about three or four miles from the shore & had Soundings from 10 to 18 fathoms, towards evening we came to the termination of the low land & found a high rugged ridge commence which rose abruptly from the Water side, but the low naked track of land seemd to extend further to the eastward behind this ridge—About 7 in the evening we shortend Sail & hauld off the land to spend the night which was mostly calm.

On the 23$^{d}$ we had light variable airs & calms alternately especialy in the forenoon with dark hazy weather, so that our progress along shore which now trended to the Eastward was very inconsiderable. Towards noon the fog so far dispersd that our Latitude was determin'd by a meridian altitude 34° 1′ North when we were within three miles of the shore & but a little way to the eastward of where we hauled off on the preceeding evening.—In the afternoon we had sight of the Island of S$^{ta}$ Catalonia to the South East of us 12 or 14 leagues off. Towards evening we had a moderate favorable breeze with which we ran on to the Eastward along a rocky shore that rose suddenly to form a high naked rugged ridge till it was dark when we shortend Sail & haul'd off/for the night which was mostly calm & thick fog. We had no ground off this part of the Coast with a hundred & ten fathoms of line.

Next morning we found ourselves abreast of a large Bay the bottom of which was skirted with low land & back'd by the hilly ridge already mentiond, the Western point of it is formd by a hilloc facd with steep cliffs & shoots out but a little way from the hilly ridge immediately behind—The eastern point of this Bay projects considerably & at some distance has the appearance of an Island as the land within it falls very low & joins the low land which skirts the bottom of the Bay. - Most part of the forenoon was calm, so that we remaind nearly stationary, the weather was serene & pleasant—We still had sight of the high land of the Island of S$^{ta}$ Crux opposite to the Presidio of S$^{ta}$ Barbara bearing nearly West of us by Compass distance about 20 leagues. At noon our Latitude was 33° 54′ North & our Longitude 241° 48′ East. At this time a remarkable rocky islet which was in sight all day bore to the South westward of us about nine leagues, it is calld Isle of S$^{ta}$ Barbara & is about seven leagues to the Westward of the Island of S$^{ta}$ Catalina.—In the afternoon we were favord with a light steady breeze from the South West with which we steerd to the South Eastward & at sun set reachd the Eastern point of the Bay & passd within a mile & half of it through the passage between it & the Island of S$^{ta}$ Catalina which is about six leagues wide; as the wind fell away & changd to light airs off the land, our progress

during the night time was very slow—The temperature at noon was 63 degrees.

On the morning of the 25th we opend another Bay going off to the Northward or rather North Westerly which appeard to be pretty deep but not so extensive/as the one we passd on the preceeding day, from which it is only separated by a narrow neck of land that is of a moderate height naked & facd with steep Cliffs at the point, but falls back very low round the bottom of each Bay. We think the Bay now abreast of us is the Bay of S$^{t}$ Pedro, but the Spanish Charts are so inaccurate in this part of the Coast that it is difficult to say which of them they mean under that appellation, for the Island of S$^{ta}$ Catalina in place of being about six leagues from the point of the Bay, is in their Chart removd to about 16 leagues from it & at least double the distance from the shore abreast of it to what it ought to be.

Most part of the day we were plying across the entrance of this Bay against a light breeze off the land; our Latitude at noon was 33° 36′ North & our Longitude 242° 20′ East, at which time there seemd to be an opening or harbour about three leagues to the North East of us & a peaked high Mountain a few leagues inland nearly in the same direction, The Island of S$^{ta}$ Catalina was about five leagues to the S W of us & the Bay of S$^{t}$ Pedro went in a N W direction.—The afternoon was cloudy with very little wind, towards evening we had an imperfect glimpse of the Island of S$^{t}$ Clement which is situated to the Southward of the Island of S$^{ta}$ Catalina, it appeard to be low land, & as we had no other sight of it, its true proportion could not be settled. In the night time our progress was very trifling, we frequently sounded but had no ground with upwards of 100 fathoms.

We stood to the Eastward in for the Land with a moderate westerly breeze on the morning of the 26th & about ten being within three miles of it, we bore up along shore which trended to the South east ward & soon passd a Mission situated in a delightfull Valley surrounding a small Bay which was interspersd/with clumps of trees & a vast number of Cattle & Horses, this we were afterwards informd is namd the Mission of *S$^{t}$ Juan;* the Bay before it is much exposd & surrounded by a stoney beach & though we passd within two miles of it we saw nobody attempt to come off either in Boat or Canoe.—A Meridian Altitude was obtaind within two leagues of this Mission which determines its Latitude in 33° 28′ North & its Longitude is about 242° 50′ East.—Here the hilly ridge began to loose its height, & soon dwindled into a low naked broken Country that extended from the Water side to a considerable distance inland & to the Southward as far as S$^{t}$ Diego, affording a more extensive prospect of the Country than

we had for some time.—In the afternoon the Westerly breeze freshend with which we continued running to the South eastward at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from the shore till towards evening when it fell nearly calm & remaind so all night with a very disagreeable short swell from the westward which drove us a little in shore about the entrance of False Bay where we had very irregular Soundings—This Bay is about two leagues to the Northward of S$^{t}$ Diego.

[San Diego]

On the morning of the 27th we made the Promont of S$^{t}$. Diego which is called Point Limos & is a very remarkable head land forming at the point a steep redish sandy Cliff or precipice of considerable height, with an abrupt & rugged shore on both sides: A reef runs near two miles out from this point covered with beds of Sea Weed mostly the *Fucus pyriferus Lin*:[34]—On the outside of this reef we went over beds of this plant growing in 30 fathoms of water & as the stems had at this time a considerable slanting direction occasiond by the influence of the tide or current & eight or ten fathoms of the tops lay trailing on the surface, I am confident that many of these plants could not be far short of/fifty fathoms in length & yet its stem is not much thicken than a mans finger & towards the top it is beset with large leaves undulated on both surfaces & mechanically buoyd up by an air bladder in the foot stalk of each, so that the floating tops of these plants streaming on the surface of the water with the tide made a very beautifull appearance: In going round this reef we went over extensive patches of these weeds in six & seven fathoms.—In standing to the Northward for the entrance of the Harbour we kept close to the edge of this reef, & point Limos to shun a Shoal calld the Zuniga shoal which is laid down nearly in mid-channel & appeard at this time very evident by the water breaking over it we had no less than three fathoms & half & we deepend to four & sometimes to five fathoms according as we edgd out from the shore We stood on to the Northward along the eastern shore of the Promont for about two Miles when we enterd the Harbour by a narrow pass between two low points where we had twelve fathoms. The point on the West side is a narrow beach bankd up by the Surf & making a snug Cove & secure Anchorage behind it, that on the East side is a flat sandy peninsula of considerable extent formd between the Harbour & the Bay: We stood on for about a mile above the entrance followd by the Chatham & Doedalus & came to an Anchor about two in the afternoon in ten fathoms about a Cable's length from the

[34] Macrocystis pyrifera (L.) Ag. Common long kelp. W. A. Setchell.

Western shore, well shelterd on that side by a narrow ridge of land running from Point Limos to the Northward. The Presidio of S$^{t}$ Diego was seen on the declivity of a small eminence bearing N 20° E about the distance of a league, an Officer was immediately sent on shore to wait on the Governor/of the Settlement, but before he landed at the Presidio, four Soldiers came opposite to the Ship on horseback & waivd for a Boat, which being sent to them, a Serjeant came off with a letter to Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver of nearly the same import with those that were receivd at the Ports to the Northward.

In the evening the Officer returned after a civil & favorable reception & with an invitation from the Commandant stating that he would be happy to see Captain Vancouver & his Officers at the Presidio on the following day. The dispatches that were expected to be waiting here for us from England had not yet arrivd, which occasioned no small disappointment as it was urged as a principal reason for our coming into the Port.

Next day about nine in the forenoon Captain Vancouver & L$^{t}$ Puget went on shore to pay their respects to the Commandant; they landed opposite to the Vessels, where Horses ready saddled were waiting for them, & when they reachd the Presidio they found a Guard mounted to receive them.—From Mr. Dobson who landed with them as Interpreter & Mr. Puget I learnd the following particulars; that they were receivd with every mark of cordiality by the Commandant Don Antonio Gregara & his predecessor Jose Zuniga, the former bore the rank of a Lieutenant in the Army & had but very lately arrivd from Mexico to take the Command & supersede the latter, who was at the same time promoted to the rank of Captain & appointed to command the Settlement which the present Governor of Monterrey had quitted & which was far inland beyond the Gulph of California in the northern parts of Mexico, & by the route he would be obligd to take in going to it, he had to perform a journey of five hundred leagues: He told them that he had put/off his journey in expectation of our arrival, as they all knew that we were going to spend part of the Winter in this Port to refit, till about 4 or 5 days ago when a Messenger arrivd from Monterrey who brought the orders that were sent on board respecting us & greatly astonishd them when he informd them of the whole business between us & the Governor General of the Province: They further said that there were several private letters came by the same conveyance from our friends at Monterrey who regretted the treatment we receivd & blamd the Governor much for his conduct towards us.

The Commandant told them that S$^{r}$ Quadra when he knew of his

appointment to this Settlement had particularly desird him to supply our wants & entertaint us to the utmost of his power & that he would disburse whatever expences were incurrd, an instance of our worthy friends munificence that deserves to be recorded as it in a particular manner points out the goodness of his heart & shews the kind attention & particular interest he took in our welfare.

Our two Commanders din'd at the Presidio with these Officers & were highly pleasd with their conversation & hospitality; When they came on board in the evening Captain Vancouver acquainted me that I might pursue my Botanical researches as far as the Presidio but not to go beyond it without particular leave for that purpose, for though I was not sufferd to go on shore myself this day, the Officers & Boats Crew who went at different times brought me off Plants & branches of the produce of the Shore that greatly excited my curiosity.

I went on shore in company with L$^{t}$ Johnstone & others pretty early on the morning of the 29th in order to examine the narrow ridge of land to the Westward of us; Mr. Johnstone's object was to ascertain by angular/bearings from the summit of Point Limos the trending of the shore to the northward & southward; the respective bearings of the Islands on the outside & of the Presidio & different parts of the Harbour on the inside.

We landed on the low point at the entrance & from thence ascended to the summit of the ridge, which we pursued to the outer point directly over the high precipice where Mr. Johnstone made his observations & where we had an extensive view of the Coast to the northward & southward, a very satisfactory one of the Islands on the outside & a very pleasant prospect of the Harbour underneath with its Creeks & windings, where we could plainly distinguish the extent of the Channel & the shallow Banks on both sides of it.—Beyond the Harbour we had a very extensive view inland; To the north ward & north east of us a wide extent of Country stretchd out low & naked with few eminences to be seen as far as the eye could reach, but to the eastward & south east the Country appeard more broken & hilly & our prospect terminated at no great distance in mountainous rugged ridges that were of considerable elevation—The whole presented a naked dreary arrid prospect in which there was not a tree to be seen in any direction within our view.

The soil on this ridge was sandy & exceeding dry & scorchd, yet it was mostly coverd with shrubbery & brushwood, amongst which I saw a vast variety of Plants that were entirely new to me, but to my no small mortification I met with only two plants in flower & very few in Seed during the whole excursion, there were a new species of

*Euphorbia*[35] & another of *Colutea*[36]—I also saw the Mesymbranthemum[37] edulis & five or six species of the Genus Cactus[38] & I dare say/a number of herbaceous plants which now lay dormant in the ground would adorn the Cliffs of this ridge in the spring of the year.

We returnd to the Vessels early in the afternoon to dine with the Spanish Officers on board the Discovery, both the Commandant & Captain Zuninga accompanied by one of the Fathers of the Mission of San Diego came on board in the forenoon when the former was complimented with the usual salute—The Father returnd home again soon after dinner but the two Officers staid till late in the evening which we spent agreeably together.

In the forenoon of the next day I accompanied Lieutenants Puget & Johnstone in a ride up to the Presidio which is about a league off. We landed opposite to the Vessels where we found horses ready saddled in waiting for us & after mounting them we pursued a pleasant path along the north side of the Harbour & crossed a little before we came to the Presidio a Plain which we were told by our Guides was overflown in the rainy seasons, joining as it were the Harbour & False Bay to the Northward of it in one sheet of Water.

When we arrivd at the Presidio we were met on the outside of the gate by the Commandant & Cap$^{t}$ Zuniga & the Guard was under Arms to receive L$^{t}$ Puget as Commander of the Chatham, We were conducted to the Commandant's house which is in the upper side of the Area facing the Gate & we must do him credit to say that it is on the whole a much neater dwelling than any we saw at the northern settlements, but the Soldiers Barracks which are arrangd contiguous to the wall/round the Square are wretched Hovels, The Church is in the middle of one side of the Square & though but small is neatly finishd & kept exceeding clean & in good order, but the Presidio in general we conceivd inferior much inferior in point of situation regularity & cleanliness to that of S$^{ta}$ Barbara though the latter is a more infant settlement, This is situated on the western declivity of a rugged eminence & guarded only by three Guns mounted on Carriages before the entrance.

Though S$^{r}$ Sal at San Francisco positively denied their having

---

[35] Euphorbia misera Benth.
[36] Astragalus leucopsis Torr.
[37] Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale Haw.
[38] Echinocactus viridescens Nutt.
Cereus Emoryi Engelm.
Mamillaria Goodridgii Scheer.
Opuntia Engelmanni littoralis Engelm.
Opuntia serpentina Engelm.
Opuntia prolifera Engelm.

any Settlement to the Northward of that place, yet we were now informd by the Commandant that he had been in the course of last summer with a party establishing a Settlement in that opening about six leagues to the Northward of Point de los Rayes, which the Chatham was prevented from exploring by the fogginess of the weather on the 20th of last month: From the Plan which he shewd us of this opening it appears to be a very snug & secure harbour, the entrance of it is narrow & the best Channel near the southern shore where there is three fathoms & half, but after getting in the water deepens to 8 & 10 fathoms: The same plan likewise included a sketch of that Lagoon or Harbour if it can be calld so which we visited in the Chatham's Boat & which they have nam'd Port Bodega, & the other to the Southward of it which goes to the South East they calld Port Juan Francisco.

Parties of the Gentlemen were permitted to land & take the recreation of the shore daily, & as there had been no restrictions mentiond against their visiting the Presidio curiosity always led them thither to see the place & to procure horses from the Soldiers for the purpose of riding through the Country within the prescribd limits, but the Commandant now/took the opportunity on seeing a number of them come to the Presidio of saying to Mr. Puget that he would wish them to take their walk any other way as it was against his orders to admit so many into the Presidio, this was made known to Captain Vancouver & none afterwards except the Officers were permitted to go so far.

After staying a few hours agreeably entertaind by these Gentlemen we again mounted our horses & returnd to the Vessels, we found a number of Mules at the waterside who had come down from the Mission of San Diego loaded with Vegetables & different kinds of grain for the Vessels.

Early next morning the Commandant & Cap$^{t}$ Zuniga came down & breakfasted with L$^{t}$ Puget on board the Chatham, when the former was saluted with the usual compliment of Guns on his going on board & leaving the Vessel.

In the forenoon I accompanied Mr. Whidby to the low sandy place to the Southward of us near the entrance of the Harbour, where he was directed to look for Water, as we were told that the Crews of the Spanish Vessels who touchd at this Port found good Water there by digging Pits in the Sand: As the part on which we landed was made up of little hillocs formd by drifting Sand, it was not an easy matter to find out the particular place, & when we did, it was only two small Pits contiguous to one another in which we found brakish Water, but on emptying it all out & deepening those Pits, the water which oozd fresh up was deemd so far usefull that it would answer for

washing cloaths, boiling meat & other culinary purposes, therefore each of the Vessels took some of it on board, Indeed the Commandant informd us that good water was not to be got any where/near the Harbour especially in the dry seasons, that their own Vessels usd formerly to procure it at great labour & expence from a brook beyond the Presidio by employing the people & Mules belonging to the place to fetch it, which greatly interferd with their common duty, this being represented to the Government at Mexico, particular orders are now issued to each Vessel destind to this Country before she leaves San Blas requesting her to Water at some of the Ports to the Northward before she touches at *San Diego*.

Fire wood was here equally scanty & difficult to procure, what we laid in was got from some scrubby brushwood on the side of the ridge to the westward of where we lay & as it was hard it answerd tolerably well with Coals.

On the Sandy Beach near the low point at the entrance of the Harbour I found a new plant in flower which I namd Morinda[39] glauca, its trailing branches with glaucous leaves contrasted with globular heads of light blue flowers were extremely ornamental to such a barren situation where a plant could hardly be expected to vegetate; I found nothing else in this excursion that I could ascertain what they were.

The following day I accompanied a party of the Officers to the Peninsula between the Harbour & the Bay, where we traversd over an extensive plain beating up the thickets in quest of game & though a number of hares rabbets & quails were seen, yet being the heat of the day, they lurkd so close in amongst the brush wood that we had but very indifferent success, nor did we meet with any better success by going round the head of a Creek of the Harbour that was separated from the sea only by a narrow beach.

/The Soil here was loose & sandy & the grass that coverd which was at this time shrivelld had very thin bottom, but it was a fine arable plain that would I have no doubt yield good Crops of Grain in wet Seasons.—Different species of wormwood were met with here along shore & other aromatic shrubs with some Evergreens composd the thickets of brush-wood & impregnated the air with a refreshing fragrance.

In the forenoon of the 4th I rode to the Presidio with Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver & others, where we din'd & spent a pleasant day with Cap$^{t}$ Zuniga & the Commandant.—From the top of an eminence behind the Presidio they shewd us the Mission of San Diego about 3 or 4 miles

[39] Heliotropium Curassavicum L.

further inland, situated at the end of a narrow Valley which ran towards it from the Presidio, & seemingly surrounded by a very fertile country, different in its appearance from that which presents itself to our view along the sea coast.—The bottom of this Valley was markd with the bed of a considerable stream or torrent which was now quite dry'd up, but which in the rainy Season overflowd the plain below the garrison as we have already noticd.

These Gentleman informd us that there are two Missions on the Coast between this place & S$^{t}$ Buena Ventura, though we saw only one, the other is called S$^{t}$ Gabriel & is situated in the Bay of S$^{t}$ Pedro. The Mission of S$^{t}$ Ian they said was in a very fertile situation & yielded abundant crops of every kind of Vegetables & Grains which the Peninsula afforded, that it was well stockd with Cattle Horses & Animals of every kind, that in exuberance of produce it far exceeded the Mission of San Diego & it was inferior to few on the northern parts of the Coast, in short they describ'd it as a very flourishing & productive Settlement. Besides these Missions there is a/Settlement somewhere inland between them occupied by Spaniards who having servd a certain term of years as Soldiers in the Province are granted their discharge with a portion of land & leave to retire with certain priviledges.

The weather being remarkably clear in the afternoon we were not a little surprizd to see an Island laying off the Coast in a westerly direction from the Presidio nearly over the entrance of False Bay; We at first supposd it might be the Island of S$^{t}$ Clemente, as we had had only one bearing to that Island we were unable to settle its true position, & consequently did not know the direction in which it lay from this place, but the Spanish Officers assurd us to the contrary, that is was a new Island not yet laid down in their general Charts, situated to the Southward of the Island of S$^{t}$ Clemente & about eight leagues out from the shore though we saw nothing of it as we were coming along that part of the Coast.

Captain Zuniga & the Commandant came down in the forenoon of the 5th & visited the Doedalus, they afterwards din'd on board the Discovery with Cap$^{t}$ Vancouver & a large party of Officers, they were both remarkably pleasant & intelligent men & seemd very partial to our little convivial parties, They often regretted with much sincerity the ridiculous & unmerited restrictions we lay under, whch dampd all their profferd friendship & hospitality towards us, & which they were confident was contrary to the wishes of the Viceroy & the Spanish Court, & on that account it was the intention they said of the different Commandants to represent the conduct of the Governor General to-

wards [us] in a Memorial to the Viceroy at Mexico, as our behaviour they added at the different Settlements we had visited in this Country merited from him a very different treatment.

Our friend the Father who visited us the other day from the Mission & to whose kind attention we were already much indebted for several articles of sea store, came again this forenoon with a further supply & to take his leave of us, when he was presented like the other Missionaries with such of the trading articles we had on board as were likely to be most usefull to him in forwarding his laudable design, as a small return for his civility & kindness.

This father sent me on board the preceeding evening a branch in bloom of the Cassia[40] * which I conceivd had been originally brought here from Mexico as I believe all the genus are tropical plants, He sent me also a quantity of fruit[41] in Kernels which he said were the natural produce of this Country, they were about the size of small kidney beans & in their taste somewhat like bitter Almonds; to these he ascribd many virtues by taking them internally or by an external application in the form of cataplasms, but what was most pleasant to me, he sent along with them some of the Plants that producd them, which were immediately planted in the frame on the quarter deck & I have the pleasure to add were brought alive to England & placd in his Majesty's Royal Garden at Kew, & as there were many other Plants growing on shore near the landing which appeard new & ornamental, I employd two men this & the following day in digging them up & planting them in the same frame, till all the vacant space was filld up with such plants as were likely to be a valuable acquisition to the same royal collection.

The principal reason for our staying here a few days was for getting ready a Copy of the Charts made in the course of last summer, with a short account of our transactions for the last twelve months, in order/to be transmitted from hence to our Government, These being now nearly finishd, preparations were making for our departure & in the evening some of the Officers of both the Discovery & Chatham went up to the Presidio to take their leave of the Commandant & Captain Zuniga.

On the 7th our worthy & most reverend friend the Padri Presidente who had arrivd from a long journey at San Diego on the preceeding evening, hearing of our being on the eve of our departure hastend down on board the Discovery this day to pay his respects & take his leave of us, This venerable father though upwards of sixty years of age,

---

[40] Parkinsonia aculeata L.
[41] Simmondsia californica Nutt.

in executing the duties of his calling, is exposd in his journeys from Mission to Mission to great fatigue & frequent hardships—he is sometimes obligd to sleep out in the open air in the Valleys or Mountains wherever night overtakes him & that too in the most inclement seasons, & he runs no little risque of being attackd & cut off in his route by Savage tribes, yet this duty he chearfully performs with a degree of zeal & perseverence that excites admiration & that too at a time of life when his age & constitution more justly claim the comfort & care of retirement.—He was in this visit accompanied by another father the Alferres of the Presidio of San Diego who had escorted him from some Mission to the Northward, To the latter our dispatches for England were now deliverd, together with a Copy of such of our Charts & Discoveries as had not been before communicated to S$^{r}$ Quadra, with a request that they would be forwarded to Mexico by the first favorable conveyance.

Captain Vancouver presented the Padri Presidente at parting with a small Organ he had in the Cabin, set to a miscellaneous collection of about thirty different tunes/to the music of which he seemd very partial in his different visits on board last year, This present he said he would carry with him to the seat of Government at Monterrey & there deposit it in the Church where it would be carefully preservd as a memento of our visit to this Country.

In the evening Captain Vancouver rode up to the Presidio & took his leave of the Fathers the Commandant & Captain Zuniga.

Next day we remaind in a state of suspence having but light airs from the Southward with dark gloomy weather which prevented our sailing, however we had the less reason to regret this delay as it enabled us to get on board in the forenoon a Cow & two young Bulls to carry with us to the Sandwich Islands for breeding, which we should have probably saild without had the wind been fair, as they were not drove down to the Water side so soon as expected.

As we were so unsuccessfull in carrying Bulls last year that none of them hardly survivd the Voyage to the Islands, these two were chosen very young & by the care & attention of the Sailors who made pets of them, they soon became very fine animals, & we conceive that taking them on board in a young state, by which they soon become inurd to the Vessel is the most likely way to succeed in transporting these Animals to distant regions.

We had little or no intercourse with the Natives whilst we lay here, a few of them came down once or twice nearly opposite to the Vessels, but none of them venturd on board or even along side of any of them, we conceivd it probable that this shyness might have arisen from some

injunction/laid on them by the Fathers.—They have no other Canoes than a few bundles of bulrushes fastend together like those we saw at San Francisco, with these we saw them sometimes fishing in the harbour, & we were told that they are in general very dextrous in procuring a plentiful supply of fish without going out of the harbour or using any other means of embarkation, Yet the Spaniards were so negligent as to profit very little by this wholesome article of food which surprizd us very much.

We had a succession of fair & pleasant Weather during our stay, in the night time we had generally a light land breeze from the eastward, the mornings & forenoons were calm & a moderate north west breeze set in about noon daily.

[From San Diego Vancouver sailed across the Pacific.]

PLATE I

PLATE II

## TWO REMARKABLE CALIFORNIA BASKETS

The baskets which I herewith bring to the notice of the members of the California Historical Society are probably the most important and interesting specimens of native Californian basketry in existence, and certainly are over one hundred years old.

The first is a large, very fine, circular, flat, bowl-shaped basket, 24 inches in diameter, which displays the royal arms of Spain beautifully woven and repeated seven times around a central, somewhat obscure heraldic design in which, however, a crown and two small mission crosses are recognizable. (Plate I.) A Spanish inscription, woven in letters of different sizes, runs around the edge of the basket, forming a border. Translated it reads: "Worked by the neophyte Juana Basilia, desirous of contributing to the attentions paid by Governor Solá to the Field Marshal Señor Don José de la Cruz."

Before discussing the historical personages whose names are recorded on this basket a description must be given of the companion basket, which is smaller, of a deep bowl shape, but displays the identical royal arms of Spain as well as an inscription. This reads: "I was made by Ana Maria, a neophyte of the Mission of the Seraphic doctor Saint Buenaventura." (Plate II.)

The similarity of design and workmanship seems to establish proof that both baskets were made, at about the same time, by converted Indian women at Fray Junipero's favourite mission founded on Easter Sunday in 1782.

It will be shown later that both were brought to the City of Mexico, probably by the same person and at the same time.

To return to the historical names woven on the first of the two baskets.

Governor Pablo Vicente de Solá, the last of the Spanish governors, came to California in 1815 and left in November, 1822, when the Spanish rule terminated. It is obvious that the basket must have been made during the seven years of Solá's governorship. It will be shown that it was most probably woven in 1822.

According to the Mexican historian Carlos Maria de Bustamante* José de la Cruz arrived in Mexico from Spain, as adjutant of brigade, in 1810 and served under the Viceroys Venegas, Calleja and Apodaca for ten years as general in command of royalist troops.

A bitter opponent of the revolution, he played a prominent part

* Suplemento a la Historia de los tres Siglos de Mexico . . . . por el Padre Andres Cavo, tomo IV. Mexico, 1838.

in fighting the Mexican leaders who united with other contemporaries in accusing him of monstrous cruelty, despotism, rapacity, dishonesty, treachery and cowardice. It is related, as a characteristic action of his, that, after having been entertained with his staff at an hacienda, he rewarded the hospitality of his host by carrying off all the silver which had been brought out and used for the festive occasion with a view of doing him honour.

In no historical work consulted have I found the title of Field Marshal, recorded on the basket, associated with José de la Cruz, who, throughout the history of the Mexican struggle for independence, is referred to as General Cruz. The only case I have come across of the use of this title in Mexico at that period is contained in the deed of abdication written by Viceroy Apodaca on July 5, 1822. Under compulsion he states that he "voluntarily delivers his authority to Field Marshal Francisco Novella," one of the military leaders of the mutiny of the royalist troops. As, previous to this date, Novella figures as a general in historical documents, it looks as though the title of Field Marshal was only assumed when he became the Viceroy's successor in authority. There is no evidence to show that José de la Cruz could have legitimately borne the title denoting a supreme command in Mexico of royalist forces. Knowing the character of General Cruz one cannot but suspect that he assumed it, for purposes of his own and in order to deceive Governor Solá.

Let us briefly review his movements during the years of 1821 and 1822 with a view of ascertaining the date of his visit to California, a hitherto unknown episode revealed by the inscription on Juana Basilia's basket.

According to Bustamante, General Cruz, "realizing in 1821 that it was impossible to hinder the independence of Mexico, joined General Revuelta and marched with him to Zacatecas, where they obtained reinforcements, and thence to Durango but not, as General Negrete reported to Iturbide, with empty hands but making a clean sweep of the public funds and thinking of their personal interests. The funds they robbed there and in other places by which they passed, where they were able to make seizures, amounted, according to estimate, to over a hundred thousand pesos." (Op. cit., p. 245, vol. IV.)

In June 1821 General Negrete set out in pursuit of General Cruz in order to punish him for his depredations, and after a successful siege of Durango, the capital of the state of the same name, forced General Cruz and his royalist troops to capitulate and occupied the city on September 6, 1821. I have not succeeded in finding any record throwing light on the movements of General Cruz after his defeat at Durango,

but Bustamante relates that seven months later, in April 1822 the detested "scourge of Jalisco" arrived in Mexico City where Iturbide was weak enough to receive him, but the first Mexican Congress decreed his expulsion from Mexico as a dangerous personality.

The mute testimony furnished by an Indian basket reveals to us that the loyal Spanish royalist Governor Solá had welcomed to California, entertained and showered with "attentions" José de la Cruz as "Field Marshal" of the royalist forces in Mexico.

The latter's record justifies the inference that after his defeat at Durango General Cruz and his Spanish followers systematically visited as many towns as possible on the Pacific Coast, assuming undue authority, seizing the public funds and plundering as in Durango.

Governor Solá seems to have entertained him for some time, for the basket woven by Juana Basilia could scarcely have been designed and finished in less than a month or two, the weaving of the royal arms (probably copied from a drawing furnished by the patriotic governor) being a complicated and difficult task, admirably executed and more successfully than the central design which was unavoidably distorted owing to the diminutive size of the central coils.

The basket with the inscription proving that it was made at the Mission of San Buenaventura, being of greater value for the study of Californian basketry, has been donated by the writer to the Museum of the University of California, to be incorporated in the collection formed by her beloved friend Mrs. Phoebe Hearst as a memorial of their almost life long friendship. The second basket, which is unique inasmuch as it furnishes historical evidence concerning the visit to California of the notorious José de la Cruz, is on its way to California where, in due course of time, it will be placed on exhibition in order to give all Californian basket collectors an opportunity of seeing the most important and venerable relic of Californian basketry, made one hundred and one years ago.

ZELIA NUTTALL.

# EASTBOUND ROUTE OF JEDEDIAH S. SMITH
## 1827

If, as the records show, Jedediah Strong Smith was the first white man and American citizen to go overland from the valley of the Mississippi into California, and the first to travel east across the Sierra Nevadas and the deserts of the Great Basin to Great Salt Lake, it becomes of more than passing interest to definitely locate the routes both of his coming and his going.

In the October number of the California Historical Society Quarterly Dr. C. Hart Merriam has discussed the westbound route followed by Smith, and has pointed out certain inaccuracies in the descriptions of the route as set forth by previous writers. Particularly is this true of Smith's route from the valley of the Sevier to the Colorado. The natural supposition has been that Smith continued his journey up the Sevier, crossed the divide, and went down into the valley of the Virgin, and thence to the Colorado. Two statements by Smith could not be reconciled with this route: first, his visit to a salt cave now fully identified as lying several miles west of the Virgin and quite outside its valley, and, second, that his course was down a stream whose course was southeast, when the course of the Virgin is southwest. Dr. Merriam points out that Smith's route was southwest from the Sevier over into Meadow Valley Wash, down this Wash to the Muddy, and thence southeast to the Colorado. This route would coincide with Smith's statements in every particular, including the visit to the salt cave.

When it comes to locating Smith's eastbound route out of California to Great Salt Lake, as described in the Sierra Club Bulletin for 1923, Dr. Merriam's inferences are by no means so conclusive. Dr. H. C. Dale, in his *Ashley-Smith Explorations,* routes Smith over the Sierras by way of the Stanislaus with apparently good reasons; Dr. Merriam believes that Smith crossed the mountains 200 miles farther north by going up the ridges north of the American River. The known facts over which there is no controversy are as follows: After Smith's arrival in California late in 1826 the Mexican authorities ordered him out of the country over the route he had followed coming in. Time was given him to prepare for the journey. On January 27, 1827, he was "at an Ind. farm house 3 m. from San Burnandino" according to the journal of H. G. Rogers who was with Smith. Unfortunately the Rogers journal ends at that date for this portion of the journey. Smith's letter to General William Clark, written at Bear Lake, Utah, on July 12, 1827, gives a too brief account of the suc-

ceeding events. Concerning his expedition after leaving San Bernardino Smith writes:

"I then steered my course N.W. keeping from 150 to 200 miles from the sea coast. A very high range of mountains lay on the East. After travelling three hundred miles in that direction through a country somewhat fertile, etc. * * * On my arrival at the river which I named the Wim-mul-che (named after a tribe of Indians which resides on it, of that name) I found a few beaver, and elk, deer, and antelope in abundance. I here made a small hunt, and attempted to take my party across the (mountain) which I before mentioned, and which I called Mount Joseph, to come on and join my partners at Great Salt Lake. I found the snow so deep on Mount Joseph that I could not cross my horses, five of which starved to death; I was compelled therefore, to return to the valley *which I had left, and there leaving my party,* I started with two men, seven horses and two mules, which I loaded with hay for the horses and provisions for ourselves, and started on the 20th of May, and succeeded in crossing it in ten days, having lost two horses and one mule. * * * After travelling twenty days from the east side of Mount Joseph, I struck the S.W. corner of the Great Salt Lake, travelling over a country completely barren and destitute of game. We frequently travelled without water sometimes for two days over sandy deserts, where there was no sign of vegetation and when we found water in some of the rocky hills, we most generally found some Indians who appeared the most miserable of the human race having nothing to subsist on (nor any clothing) except grass seed and grass-hoppers."

On May 19, the day before Smith left on his second and successful trip across the mountains he wrote the following letter to Father Duran, President of the Alta California missions and in charge of the mission at San Jose:

"Reverend Father: I understand through the medium of one of your Christian Indians that you are anxious to know who we are, as some of the Indians have been at the mission and informed you that there were certain white people in the country. We are Americans, on our journey to the Columbia. We were in at the mission of San Gabriel, January last. I went to San Diego and saw the General and got a passport from him to pass on to that place. I have made several efforts to pass the mountains, but the snow being so deep, I could not succeed in getting over. *I returned to this place,* it being the only point to kill meat, to wait a few weeks until the snow melts so that I can go on. The Indians here also being friendly, I consider it the most safe point for me to remain until such time as I can cross the mountains

with my horses, having lost a great many in attempting to cross *ten or fifteen days since.* * * *

I am, Reverend Father, your strange but real friend and Christian,

J. S. Smith.

May 19, 1827."

For the rest of the story, from sources directly connected with Smith, we are indebted to a manuscript in the Kansas Historical Society's archives labelled "Brief Sketch of accidents, misfortunes, and depredations committed by Indians on the firm of Smith, Jackson, and Sublette, Indian traders on the east and west side of the Rocky Mountains, since July 1, 1826, to the present, 1829." From this source we learn that Smith soon after writing his letter to General Clark started out to rejoin his party in California, and that he followed in the main his westbound route of the year before, going south to the Colorado, and thence to the San Gabriel mission. While crossing the Colorado most of his companions were massacred by the Indians. Securing help at the mission he "pushed on northwardly, joined his party, but in a very unpleasant situation; their supplies were almost exhausted and he without any to assist them. * * * He remained with his party two days, procured two Indian guides and arrived at the mission of St. Joseph in three days. He then made known his situation and wants."

There followed the usual vexatious delays and troubles with the authorities, during which Smith was under arrest and part of the time imprisoned. Finally, on November 15, 1827, Smith signed a guarantee, under bond, that he would move out of the country within two months. (Bancroft, California, Vol. III, 159, footnote.) In the meantime orders had been issued by the Mexican governor in October to bring in the American trappers; and "Soto was sent out with 40 men to the Rio Estanislao, and brought in all the trappers to S. Francisco." (Bancroft, Idem, 158.) The "Brief Sketch" says: "The treaty was finally concluded, the party sent for and brought in. * * * Then Mr. Smith (who was in Monterey) went on to visit his party, found them in St. Francisco in a very deplorable state. * * * By very expeditious movements he had himself prepared at the appointed time and very near the boundary line; but on account of the lack of a boat to cross the Bonadventure (which is very large) and only one particular route destined for him to pass, so he took his own leave and left the province by another route, where he knew he could cross the river without assistance. * * * He moved on slowly up the Bonadventure which was generally N.N.W., and passing numerous tribes

of Indians, some of which were hostile, he continued on the route, still moving very slowly (and at the same time passing the winter) until the 13th of April, 1828, when, by examination and frequent trials he found it impossible to cross a range of mountains which lay to the East.

"We then struck off N.W., leaving the Bonadventure running N.E. and coming out of a large range of mountains impassable, until we came to the sea-coast."

The story from the sources noted is clear. The salient features analyzed disclose that Smith went north along the western slopes of the Sierras approximately 300 miles. This would take him into the country somewhere between the Merced and the Stanislaus Rivers. He then camped on a river which he called the Wim-mul-che. "I here made a small hunt and attempted to take my party across the (mountain). * * * I was compelled, therefore, to return to *the valley which I had left, and there leaving my party* I started with two men, etc.," on what proved to be a successful trip across the mountains.

Smith's positive statements that both of his attempts to cross the mountains were from the valley on the Wim-mul-che are as positively corroborated by his statements to Father Duran made on the day before his final attempt to cross. Alluding to his first attempt he says: "I could not succeed in getting over. *I returned to this place.* * * * I consider it the most safe point for me to remain until such time as I can cross the mountains with my horses, having lost a great many in attempting to cross *ten or fifteen days since.*"

Without the strongest kind of evidence to the contrary it is impossible to doubt that Smith's two attempts were from the same point on the Wim-mul-che. On what evidence does Dr. Merriam base his claim that Smith's second attempt was from the American River 200 miles north? Chiefly on Gallatin's statement and map of 1836, and Wilkes' map of 1841. He quotes Gallatin, "Synopsis of Indian Tribes," 1836, as follows: "J. S. Smith descended the Rio Colorado of California, in the year 1826, as far south as the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude. Proceeding thence westwardly, he reached the Spanish missions of San Pedro and San Diego near the Pacific. The ensuing year, he visited Monterey and St. Francisco; ascended the Bueneventura some distance, and recrossed the California chain of mountains, called there Mt. Joseph, *in about the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude.* He thence proceeded north of west and reached the southwestern extremity of Lake Timpanogo" (Great Salt Lake).

Gallatin's map identifies the Bueneventura with the Sacramento, and shows Smith's route as starting considerably north of the 39° of

north latitude. Wilkes' map follows Gallatin's and was in all probability based on it. The Gallatin map contains striking and well-nigh conclusive proof that Smith's route was from the vicinity of the Stanislaus. It shows two parallel and northerly flowing streams just east of the Sierras, with Smith's route running just south of the headwaters of the one and crossing the two southern forks of the other. These streams can be no other than the present Carson and Walker Rivers; and they represent quite closely their relative positions. There are no other corresponding streams east of the Sierras. In 1836 Gallatin could have secured information concerning these streams only from Smith's maps and notes. If Smith had gone up the American River he would have been at least one hundred miles too far north to discover any such relation between the Carson and the Walker, or even to discover these streams at all. Going over the mountains in the vicinity of the Sonora Pass, from the Stanislaus, he could have seen the north flowing Carson to his left, and he would have crossed the west and the east forks of the Walker. If we had only Gallatin's map for guidance we could not fail to locate Smith's route along the headwaters of the Carson and the Walker.

Gallatin's statements do not conflict with those of Smith except in one important particular. Gallatin says: "The ensuing year, he visited Monterey and St. Francisco; ascended the Bueneventura some distance, and recrossed the California chain of mountains" to Great Salt Lake. Smith and the "Brief Sketch" say the same only they say that he crossed the mountains to Great Salt Lake *before* he visited Monterey and St. Francisco and ascended the Bueneventura; and that from the latter river he went N.W. until he "came to the seacoast," as in fact we know he did.

Dr. Merriam cites Guinn and Warner for proof that Smith left his party on the American River, but neither of these writers gives authority for his statements that should weigh against Smith's positive declarations that he left it on the Wim-mul-che. Unless the missing portions of Rogers' journal are happily found the Wim-mul-che will probably never be positively identified. Dr. Merriam claims that the Wim-mul-che Indians lived only on the *Kings* River. Possibly further investigation may disclose that they sometimes roamed as far north as the Stanislaus; possibly Smith got their name on *Kings* River and not observing any particular change in appearance or habits of the Indians farther north considered them all Wim-mul-ches, for he was accustomed to the Indians of the plains who roamed over wide stretches of territory. Possibly Smith crossed from *Kings* River, but there is the statement that the trappers were brought in from the *Estanislao;*

and the statement that Smith arrived in San Jose three days from his camp; possible from the Stanislaus, but not from the Kings.

In addition to the well-nigh conclusive evidence in Gallatin's map there are certain inherent evidences in Smith's narrative that his eastbound journey could not have been from a point so far north as the American River. Had he crossed the mountains from that stream he would have gone down into the Great Basin somewhere within the valley of the Humboldt and Carson sinks, in which case his natural course would have been up the Humboldt, an easy route offering plenty of water and forage. He certainly would not have turned south when his course was to the north, and when the natural advantages of the latter course would have been evident at any point he would have entered the interior valley from the American River, advantages that caused it to be selected by the emigrants twenty years later. He says, however, that he travelled "over a country completely barren, * * * without water sometimes for two days over sandy deserts, where there was no sign of vegetation, and when we found water in some of the rocky hills, etc." These would exactly describe the conditions he would find if he crossed from the Stanislaus, but not at all if he crossed from the American. And most assuredly if he had gone up the Humboldt, with all its advantages of direction, distance, and forage and water, he would have returned that way to his party, and would not have travelled the wholly unnecessary 300 miles south to the Colorado and 300 miles north to his camp on the Wim-mul-che, or 500 miles to the American.

Gallatin's map shows that Smith after crossing the west and east forks of the Walker did not turn north and go down the east fork but kept his course straight for Great Salt Lake; this would take him south of Walker Lake, which was his most probable route. From the lake he might well have followed the route, from water hole to water hole in the "rocky hills," which Fremont traversed in a reverse direction in 1845; a route that would completely meet the conditions of his description, and lead him to "the S.W. corner of the Great Salt Lake." From this point on the lake he would not, as the Richman map routes him, turn north along the barren western and northern shores with which he was thoroughly familiar both from observation and from the reports of Ashley's men who had sailed along them, but he would without question have pushed east across the few miles of desert at the southern end to the plentiful streams on which he had trapped and the bountiful forage of which he was in desperate need.

F. N. Fletcher.

Reno, Nevada, Jan. 2, 1924.

## DOCUMENTARY

(Continued from page 251.)

[Reprinted from Theodore H. Hittell's Memorial Address on George Bancroft, 1893.]

Washington, July 12th, 1846.
U. S. Navy Department,

Commodore John D. Sloat, Commanding U. S. Naval Forces
in the Pacific Ocean.

Commodore: Previous instructions have informed you of the intention of this Government, pending the war with Mexico, to take and hold possession of California. For this end a company of artillery, with cannon, mortars and munitions of war, is sent to you in the "Lexington" for the purpose of co-operating with you according to the best of your judgment, and of occupying under your direction such port or ports as you may deem expedient in the Bay of Monterey or in the Bay of San Francisco, or in both. In the absence of a military officer higher than Captain, the selection of the first American port or ports on the waters of the Pacific in California is left to your discretion.

The object of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California. When San Francisco and Monterey are secured you will, if possible, send a small vessel of war to take and hold possession of the port of San Diego; and it would be well to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of Pueblo de Los Angeles, who, according to information received here, may be counted upon as desirous of coming under the jurisdiction of the United States. If you can take possession of it you should do so.

The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico; and if, at that peace, the basis of *uti possidetis* should be established, the Government expects, through your forces, to be found in actual possession of Upper California. This will bring with it the necessity of a civil administration. Such a government should be established under your protection; and in selecting persons to hold office due respect should be had to the wishes of the people of California as well as to the actual possessors of authority in that province. It may be proper to require an oath of allegiance to the United States from those who are entrusted with authority. You will also assure the people of California of the protection of the United States.

In reference to commercial regulations in the ports of which you are in actual possession, ships and produce of the United States should come and go free of duty. For your further instructions I enclose to

you a copy of confidential instructions from the War Department to Brigadier General S. W. Kearney, who is ordered overland to California. You will also communicate your instructions to him and inform him that have the sanction of the President.

The Government relies on the land and naval forces to co-operate with each other in the most friendly and effective manner.

After you shall have secured Upper California, if your force is sufficient, you will take possession and keep the harbors on the Gulf of California as far down at least as Guaymas. But this is not to interfere with the permanent occupation of Upper California.

A regiment of volunteers from the State of New York, to serve during the war, have been called for by the Government and are expected to sail from the first to the tenth of August. This regiment will in the first instance report to the naval commander on your station, but will ultimately be under the command of General Kearney, who is appointed to conduct the expedition by land.

The term of three years having nearly expired since you have been in command of the Pacific squadron, Commodore Shubrick will soon be sent out in the "Independence" to relieve you. The Department confidently hopes that all Upper California will be in our hands before the relief shall arrive.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Original.]

U. S. Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 13, 1846.

Commodore:

The Department has received your letter N°. 51, of June 6, from which it appears that while you were aware of the existence of "actual war" between the United States and Mexico, you remained in a state of inactivity and did not carry out the instructions of June 24, 1845, framed to be executed even in the event of the mere declaration of war, much more in the event of actual hostilities. Those instructions you were ordered to carry out "at once."

In my letter of August 5, 1845, the receipt of which you acknowledged on the 28th of January 1846, referring to them, I said "In the event of war, you will obey the instructions recently addressed to you via Panama."

In my letter of October 17, 1845, of which you acknowledge the

receipt on the 17th March 1846, referring to these instructions once more, I said further "In the event of actual hostilities between the Mexican government and our own, you will so dispose of your whole force as to carry out most effectually the objects specified in the instructions forwarded to you from the Department in view of such a contingency." And surely there is no ambiguity in this language.

And in my letter of 23d. February last, sent through Mexico, I remarked "This letter is sent to you over land, enclosed as you suggest, to Messrs Mott, Talbot & Co. Mazatlan, and you will readily understand the reserve with which it is written."

The Department on August 5, 1845, had also told you that "your force should not be weakened, while hostilities are threatened by Mexico." Your course was particularly approved in detaining the Frigate Constitution. The Department will hope that a more urgent necessity than as yet appears, existed for the otherwise premature return of that vessel.

The Department willingly believes in the purity of your intentions. But your anxiety not to do wrong, has led you into a most unfortunate and unwarranted inactivity.

Very respectfully

Yours

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commo. John D. Sloat,
Com'g U. S. Naval Forces,
in the Pacific Ocean.

## THE OCCUPATION

[From the Fort Sutter Papers now in the Huntington Library.]

[Original.]

*To the Inhabitants of California.*

The Central Government of Mexico, having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the United States on the North Side of the Rio Grande, with a force of seven thousand men under the command of General Ariste, which army was totally destroyed and all their artillery, baggage &c., &c., captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men under the command of General Taylor, and the City of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States. The two nations being actually at war by this

transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California that although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, I come as their best friend—as henceforth California will be a portion of the United States and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that nation, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy, together with the privileges of choosing their own Magistrates and other officers for the administration of Justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other state of the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent Government under which life, property and the constitutional rights and lawful security, to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each ones sense of duty will be secure, which unfortunately the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people. Under the Flag of the United States California will be free from all such troubles and expense, consequently the country will rapidly advance and improve both in agriculture and commerce as of course the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufacturers and produce of the United States, free of any duty, (and all foreign goods at one quarter the duty) they now pay: a great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California. With the great interest and kind feelings I know the Government and people of the United States possess towards the Citizens of California, the Country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California whether native or foreigners as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of Citizenship and to live peaceably under the free Government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and to remove out of the country if they choose without any restriction, or remain (in) it observing strict neutrality. With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the Country I invite the Judge and, Alcades, and other civil officers to retain their offices and to execute their functions, as heretofore, that the Public tranquility may not be disturbed, at least until the Government of the Territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding title to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands, under the color of right shall have those titles and rights guaran-

teed to them. All churches and the property they contain in possession of the Clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possession they now enjoy.

All provisions & supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States, Ships and Soldiers will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

U. S. Ship Savannah
Harbour of Monterey
July 7th 1846.

(Signed) JOHN D. SLOAT
Commander in Chief
of the United States
Naval Forces in the
Pacific Ocean.

[Ex. Doc. No. 1. 30th Congress, 2d Session, Washington, 1848.]

U. S. Ship Savannah,
Monterey, July 7, 1846.

Sir:

The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war; in consequence, I call upon you in the name of the United States of America to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation under my command, together with all the troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

I hereby invite you to meet me immediately in Monterey, to enter into articles of capitulation; that yourself, officers and soldiers, with the inhabitants of California, may receive assurances of perfect safety to themselves and property.

JOHN D. SLOAT,
Commander-in-chief of the United States
naval forces in the Pacific ocean.

To Don Jose Castro,
Commandant General, California.

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]
[Original.]

Comandancia General
del Departam$^{to}$. de Californias.

Cuartel gral. en S$^{n}$.
Juan B$^{ta}$. Julio 9,, de 1846.

S$^{r}$.

Anoche recibí en Santa Clara la nota oficial de V. S. relativa al

estado de guerra en que se suponen la Nacion Mejicana y la de los Estados Unidos, y en consecuencia me manda V. S. como su subordinado le entregue los puntos Militares, tropas y propiedades publicas que están bajo mi mando; en contestacion digo a V. S. que para la resolucion de asuntos de tanta gravedad, debe ponerme de acuerdo con el E. S. Gobernador y Honorable Asamblea del Departam$^{to}$. como lejitimas autoridades que representan los Pueblos que lo componen; en concepto que deferiré con gusto a la opinion de aquellos funcionarios; mas me permitirá V. S. manifestarle, que pesando esclucivamente sobre mi responsabilidad la defenza de la integridad é independencia de este pais que hoy és á mi cargo, estoy resuelto como Gefe del Ejercito Mejicano á no omitir secrificio p$^{a}$. conservarlo, interin cuente con un solo hombre que me acampañe en esta causa tan justa como Nacional.

José Castro

Sr. D$^{n}$ John D. Sloat Comand$^{te}$. en Gefe de las fuerzas Navales de los E. U. en el mar Pacifico, Monterey.

Translation

General Headquarters in
San Juan Bautista, July 9, 1846.

Sir:

Last night at Santa Clara I received the official note of your excellency relative to the state of war in which the Mexican nation and the United States are supposed to be, in consequence of which your excellency orders me as if I were a subordinate to deliver the military posts, troops and public property which are under my command. In answer I say to your excellency that for the resolution of affairs of such great gravity it is necessary for me to put myself in accord with his excellency the Governor and the Honorable Assembly of the Department as the legitimate authorities which represent the towns which compose it, in the understanding that I will defer with pleasure to the opinion of those officials. Besides your excellency will permit me to say to you that as the defence of the integrity and independence of this country which is under my charge rests exclusively on my responsibility, I am resolved as chief of the Mexican army to omit no sacrifice to preserve it while I can count on a single man who will accompany me in this cause which is as just as it is national.

[Signed] José Castro.

Sr. John D. Sloat, Commander in Chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, Monterey.

[Ex. Doc. No. 1. 30th Congress, 2d Session, Washington, 1848.]

Flag-Ship Savannah,
Monterey, July 6, 1846.

Sir: Since I wrote you last evening, I have determined to hoist the flag of the United States at this place to-morrow, as I would prefer being sacrificed for doing too much than too little.

If you consider you have sufficient force, or if Frémont will join you, you will hoist the flag of the United States at Yerba Buena, or any other proper place, and take possession, in the name of the United States, of the fort and that portion of the country. I send you a copy of my summons to the military commandant of Monterey to surrender the place, and also my proclamation to the people of California, which you will have translated into Spanish, and promulgate many copies in both languages. I have sent a similar letter to General Castro, with an addition of an invitation for him to meet me at this place to enter into a capitulation.

I will send you a duplicate copy of these documents to-morrow by land, which I hope will reach you before the boat can get up. You will secure the bay of San Francisco as soon as possible, at all events. It is my intention to go up to San Francisco as soon as I can leave this, which I hope will not be many days.

Mr. Larkin advises that you should not send by courier anything that would do harm to make public; and should you have anything that you consider important for me to know, you can send the launch down again.

I am very anxious to know if Captain Frémont will co-operate with us. Mr. Larkin is writing to him by the launch, and you will please put him in possession of his letter as soon as possible.

I have not time to write more at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT,
Commander-in-chief, &c.

To Commander J. B. Montgomery,
U. S. Ship Portsmouth, San Francisco.

[From a photograph of the original formerly in the possession of Mr. Patrick Healy.]

Sir

At ½ past seven oclock to morrow morning I propose landing a considerable body of men under arms, and to march them from the boats to the flag staff in Yerba Buena, upon which at 8 oclock I shall hoist the Flag of the U States under a salute of twenty one guns from

the Portsmouth, after which, the Proclamation of the Commander in Chief Commodore Sloat will be read in both languages for the enformation of all classes.

I will thank you therefore to have it translated and ready for that purpose at the appointed hour—and be pleased to present my compliments to the Alcaldy and say:—if agreeable to him I shall be gratified to see him pleasant on the occasion that I may, under the authority of the Proclamation, confirm him in his offecial position, until the pleasure of the [illegible word] in Chief shall be known.

Very Respectfully—
&c &c

JNO B. MONTGOMERY
Commander

To

Wilm. A Liedesdorff Esqr
Vice Consul of the U States
Yerba Buena

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]
[Copy.]

ADDRESS AFTER HOISTING THE FLAG

Fellow Citizens

I address all classes whether Native or Foreign residents of California, who cordially assent to the transaction just witnessed: I have the pleasure to announce, that the Flag of the United States, was, on the 7th inst hoisted at Monterey, and will I expect this day, be substituted for the revolutionary flag recently hoisted at Sonoma.

The Proclamation of the U. States Naval Commander in Chief now at Monterey, which is about to be read to you, has already been widely circulated in the country; and the advantages which cannot fail to accrue to the population of this fine country as therein set forth; have, and will undoubtedly meet with a cordial reception by all classes of the people in California.

It is earnestly recommended to all, that they continue in the quiet pursuit of their proper occupations, in which under the shadow of that glorious banner, there can be no fear of oppressive or undue interruption. After leaving this place all persons who are disposed to unite in the formation of a Local Militia, to be held subject to drill, and such Military duty as the public security under the new order of things shall call for; are invited to attend at the house of Wm. A. Leidsdorff Esqr., where arrangements will be immediately entered into for such an organization.

PROCLAMATION

U. S. Ship Portsmouth
Off Yerba Buena. July 9th 1846

Military possession having been this day taken of this place, & the Flag of the United States displayed, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Squadron Jno D. Sloat Esqr., now in possession of Monterey, I have the honor to call upon all the residents of this district agreeably to the Laws of the U. S. of America regulating the Militia, to enroll themselves into a Military company, appoint their own Officers & observe such rules & regulations as shall be issued for the maintainance of order; & for the protection of property, in Yerba-Buena and its immediate neighborhood.

A Military Guard has been stationed in possession of the Custom House, under Henry. B. Watson Esqr. whom I have appointed the Military Commandant (pro tem) of all the Marines & Militia; to whom I require that reports shall be made, as soon as the Militia shall be organized—and whose call upon the Militia, I am confident will be promptly & honorably complied with.

In the event of an attack by Mexican or other forces upon Yerba Buena, all necessary assistance will be immediately landed from the U. S. Ship Portsmouth; and in the mean time, your country expects, & your best interests require, that every man will do his utmost to protect his home & defend the flag of the U. States

Signed JNO. B. MONTGOMERY
Commander of the U. S. Ship Portsmouth
Anchorage Yerba Buena.

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Copy.]

U. S. Ship Portsmouth
Yerba Buena. July 9th 1846

Sir,

Last evening I was officially notified of the existence of War between the U. States, & the central government of Mexico; and have this morning taken formal possession of this place, & hoisted our Flag in the Town. Commodore Sloat who took possession of Monterey on the 7th inst, has directed me to notify you of this change in the political condition of California—and to request your presence at Monterey, with a view to future arrangements & co-operation—at as early a period as possible.

I forwarded at two o'clock this morning a despatch from Com-

modore Sloat, to the Commandant of Sonoma with an American Flag for their use should they stand in need of one.

Mr. Watmough who will hand you this, will give you all news.

Very Respectfully
I am Sir,
Your obt Servt
Signed Jno. B. Montgomery

To
Capt J. C. Fremont
U. S. Top. Engineers
Santa Clara.

U. S. Ship Portsmouth
Anchorage Yerba Buena. July 9th 1846

Sir/

You will proceed to Santa Clara, and to the Pueblo if necessary in order to intercept Capt J. C. Fremont, now on his march from the Sacramento, and on meeting with him, be pleased to hand him the accompanying communication; after which, you will return to this place without delay and report to me.

Respy
I am Sir,
Your obt. Servt
Signed Jno. B. Montgomery
Commanding U. S. Ship Portsmouth

To
Purser J. T. H. Watmough
U. S. Ship Portsmouth
Yerba Buena
Bay of San Francisco

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Original.]

U. S. Ship Portsmouth
At Anchorage off Yerba Beuna
July 9th 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order, I proceeded to the Fort at the entrance of the Harbour, about four miles distant from the Town, accompanied by Purser Watmough, the late vice consul Leidesdorff, and several volunteers, & displayed the Flag

of the United States' upon it's ramparts—calling on our way at the Presidio, where I had understood that one or more cannon were mounted: No cannon however, were found there, and it is certain that they have been lately removed—nor were any of the usual residents there.

The Walls of the Fort are badly rent in several places, yet they are capable of sustaining & rendering good service. It would be an improvement to dig a ditch in the rear, & to build a wall connecting the two terminating ends of the work, but to render the Fort tenable, in case of approach to it by land, it is indispensable, that a work be thrown up on the eminence which commands it, about four or five hundred yards immediately in it's rear—other wise it is at the Mercy of an Enemy on the land side.

The platform is decayed, & should be renewed entirely.

The Barrack in the centre, is in a delapidated state.

There are three Brass Guns (12$^{s}$ & 18$^{s}$) old Spanish pieces, made in 1623. 1628. & 1693, beside three long iron 42$^{s}$—& four smaller iron Guns—All of these Iron Guns have been lately spiked by Captain Fremont, except two unserviceable, & dismounted iron pieces. New vents may be drilled in the Brass pieces. The Gun-Carriages are partially decayed, & several of them are totally unserviceable but a portion of the iron work, might be applied to new carriages.

There is a quantity of round shot of different calibres in the Fort, but all are more or less injured by rust.

Our party was not molested on our route, nor did we see any other than a few inoffensive Indians.

Respectfully Sir
Your obd$^{t}$ Servant
J. S. Missroon
Lieut.

To Commander J. B. Montgomery
Commd$^{g}$. U. S. S. Portsmouth

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Copy.]

Yerba Buena,
July 9$^{th}$ 1846.

Sir:

The Flag of the United States having been this day displayed in this place, and formal possession taken of it, so far as the guns of the Ship will range, you will remain in military possession, as the commander of the Marines and local Militia, subject to such orders from

me or your Superior officers, until such time, as the commander-in-chief shall either sanction this appointment, or annul it.

All the militia therefore, that are now, or may be organized for the protection of this place, will be required to repair to the appointed rendezvous upon such signal as you may designate, properly armed and equipped, and you will make requisition upon me for such arms and ammunition as may be required.

Should an attack be made upon this place, you will immediately, display a rocket and Blue light as a signal to the Ship, when reinforcements will be immediately despatched to your assisstance; and in the mean time, you will maintain your position and defend it to the utmost extremity.

You are hereby furnished with a list of the effective Militia force, organized under their own proper officers, for the defence of this place, and for the maintainance of the Flag of the United States.

Respectfully

(Signed) Jno. B. Montgomery

Commander of the U. S. S. Portsmouth

To H. B. Watson

Military Commdt. of the Marines and Militia

Stationed at Yerba Buena.

[From Mr. C. Templeton Crocker's Sloat Manuscripts.]

[Original.]

U. S. Ship Portsmouth

Anchorage Yerba Buena July 9th 1846

Sir/

I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of your Telegraphic Despatch with Proclamation and other documents sent me by Mr. Pitts—at 7 o'clock last evening, and have the honor to inform you, that having despatched Lieut Revere in one of the Ships Boats a few hours afterwards, with your Letter to the Commandant at Sonoma, carrying with him a Flag to be used there if necessary and another to be forwarded to Sutters Fort upon the Sacramento. I landed this morning with seventy men including marines, and at 8 AM. hoisted our flag in front of the Custom House in the public square—with a salute of Twenty-one guns from the Ship—followed by three hearty cheers on shore, and on board, in which the people, principally foreign residents seemed cordially to join. I then addressed a few words to the assembled people—after which your excellent proclamation was read in both languages, and posted upon the Flag Staff. The seamen with a small portion of the marines, were then returned to the

Ship, without a man having left the ranks; and Lieut Watson with the residue of his guard, were formally established as military occupants of the port. The male residents of Yerba-Buena capable of bearing arms were then called together and a volunteer guard, consisting of thirty two members at once enrolled—and electing their own officers, were fully organized under the direction of Lieut's Missroon & Watson—to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency which may arise, and before the arrival of M^r. Dix our second courier, at 1 o'clock P.M. Lieut Missroon with an armed party of the volunteer guard, were on their way to the Procedio & Fort, four or five miles distant; to ascertain and report to me their condition & take inventories of public property &^c. The Fort is in a delapidated condition, but may be repaired & rendered serviceable. For particulars, I have respectfully to refer you to the accompanying report of Lieut Missroon N^o. 2. the sheet N^o. 1 contains documents used in the proceedings of the day; with a letter sent to Cap^t Fremont by Purser Watmough and the order to that Officer. There are two fine eighteen pounder brass pieces at Sonoma, which might be most advantageously planted upon an eminence for the defence of this harbour, and which can be of no manner of use where they now are. Field pieces of which there are six at Sonoma being all sufficient for the defence of an interior Town. I think it advisable therefore to remove the two eighteens, which can be done with my Launch in a very short time—and in the hope of receiving your order to that effect, I shall commence at once preparing a Gallery and Platform for their accommodation. I have been drawn into correspondence with the belligerent parties in this country—and with Cap^t. Fremont—which I will send you very soon. To the latter I have supplied Funds & Stores to the amount of $2199, receiving his draft on the Toph^l. Bureau at Washington, in favor of Purser Watmough for the same, which I hope will meet with your approbation. My officers and crew are in excellent health—and good condition for service—but I regret to say, that I am twenty three men short of my complement, which I am very desirous to fill up as soon as it can be done.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your ob^t. Serv^t.

JN^o. B. MONTGOMERY
Commander

To/
Commodore Jno. D. Sloat
Commanding Naval Forces of the
U. States, in the Pacific
at Monterey.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Spanish Songs of Old California, collected and translated by Charles F. Lummis; pianoforte accompaniments by Arthur Farwell. (Published by Charles F. Lummis, 200 East Avenue 43, Los Angeles, California. Price $1.50.)**

This book is a collection of fourteen songs in both the original Spanish form and in an English version, with the accompanying music, and with introductions by Dr. Lummis and Mr. Farwell. Edward Berein has decorated the cover with a charming drawing executed in the spirit of the days when these songs were made.

Dr. Lummis, who has spent most of his later years in historical and archaeological researches in the Southwest, has done a great service in saving for our use and enjoyment these Spanish songs of Old California—these, and many more; for he has rescued from oblivion and recorded over four hundred and fifty which were sung in California in "the days before the Gringo came." Some are folksongs, born of this new land; others were transplanted from Old and New Spain; but, whether native-born or of earlier origin, they were the songs of the people in the days when everybody sang and, as such, the natural expressions of emotion. In his preface Dr. Lummis says that he has "lent a friendly ear to the songs of a score of other nationalities," but has not found elsewhere the music, rhythm and grace of these.

He has been collecting these songs for thirty-eight years, beginning long before there was a phonograph to help him. He was barely in time, for many singers of the older generation who taught him have passed away and few of their songs linger in the memory of their children. The English versions which he gives are idiomatic translations, and here Dr. Lummis had a difficult task: to preserve the sense in the variety of songs which range from Mother-Goose-like rhymes to haunting serenades and passionate love strains; at the same time to give us verses which would fit the original melodies; and to represent in English words the onomatopoetic quality of some of the Spanish refrains. He says: "If I have erred in these translations it has not been by being clever at the expense of the original. I can write better lyrics [and we who are familiar with the writings of Dr. Lummis know that this is so] but these are not my songs, I have no brotherhood with those who take other lands and other people merely as a blackboard across which to write their own smartness."

Mr. Farwell says in his introductory note: "All of these songs rise to distinction of quality, in some instances to a degree which must

elevate them to the rank of classics of folksong." He has found "their power to animate and thrill the people in community singing remarkable." He adds: "I know of nothing to compare with these vital and colorful folk-expressions," and "as a new, characteristic and vivid contribution to the authentic literature of folksong, these songs will be loved wherever songs from the heart are sung and prized."

Valuable as is this new-old contribution to American song, it is as historical material that it makes its especial appeal to students of California history, and they owe a debt of eternal gratitude to Dr. Lummis for the salvage of what would otherwise have perished. He says that we can no more "decently dodge a certain trusteeship to save the Old Songs from oblivion than to save the Old Missions from ruin." We are thankful that he acted upon this sense of responsibility before it was everlastingly too late. These glimpses of the lighter side of California life in early days are illuminating to the student of the main course of events, and through this small group of songs some characteristics of early Californians are revealed. More may be disclosed by further publications. "First Book" upon the title page gives promise of later ones to come, which the merited success of this one should warrant.

HELEN THROOP PURDY.

**History of the Mission Presidio and Pueblo of Sonoma. By Honoria Tuomey and Luisa Vallejo Emparan. [Sonoma:] 1923.** Illustrated. 104 pp. 12°.

This is a story of the beginnings of Sonoma and the country round about. Sonoma, where whites met whites for the first time in the encircling settlement of the globe, where Spanish colonists from the East stemmed the tide of Russian movement from the West, where English under Drake for the first time landed upon the shores of California, where, finally, American overlanders engaged Spanish occupants for supremacy in the far West: this is historic ground.

The story, delightfully and simply told, is presented in a series of descriptions which leave in the mind vivid pictures of the episodes of the early days; the coming of the Spanish, English and Russians; the founding of the Mission in 1823 and of the Presidio and Pueblo in 1835; life at the frontier settlement; the advent of the Americans and the Bear Flag disturbances. Appended is an interesting account of the Russian expedition to Mount St. Helena in 1841, the naming of the peak in honor of the patron saint of Helena, then Empress of Russia, and the placing of a tablet on the summit by the explorers, W. A. Wossnessenski and E. L. Tchernich.

Some material is included which has never been published before in book form. Unusual care has apparently been taken to preserve historical accuracy, but it seems difficult for the reader in certain cases to separate the more certainly known events from those which perhaps are legendary or traditional.

Miss Tuomey is an able and enthusiastic local historian, and Mrs. Emparan is well known as the youngest daughter of General M. G. Vallejo, the first military commandant of the District of Sonoma, comprising "all that part of Alta California extending from the Golden Gate to the Oregon country and from the Pacific Ocean to the Sacramento River."

**From '49 to '83 in California and Nevada, chapters from the life of George Thomas Marye, a pioneer of '49. By George Thomas Marye, Jr. San Francisco: (A. M. Robertson) 1923.** Ports. and Pls. 212 pp. 8°.

This is a republication in book form of articles from the Overland Monthly 1914-1918. The chapters are entitled—*The Journey to California in 1849, The Pioneer Life of San Francisco, The Sale of City Hall Lots, Virginia City and the Comstock* and *Virginia City in the "Seventies."* The work closes with a short biographical sketch. The author pays gracious tribute to his father by the preservation of this record of early business affairs in San Francisco and on the Comstock.

**Karoc Indian Stores. By Sarah Emilia Olden. San Francisco: (Harr Wagner Publishing Co.) 1923.** Illustrated. 191 pp. 8°.

The author has collected these imaginative tales from the Indians themselves whom she visited at their village of Penominee on the Upper Klamath River in California. An introduction of forty-nine pages is devoted to a review of the tribal customs—games, dances, basketry, houses, clothing, money, laws and religious rites. There are a few myths concerned with origins of such things as fire and local landmarks, but most of them are short animal stories such as a mother might invent for her children.

**Life and Works of the Rev. Ferdinand Konscak, S. J. 1703-1759 an early missionary in California. By Msgr. M. D. Krmpotic. Boston: (The Stratford Company) 1923.** 6 plates, 2 folding maps. 167 pp. 12°.

This account of Reverend Konscak's labors is stated in the introduction to be drawn from "photographic copies of original letters found

in the Royal Museum of London." The letters are the same as those contained in the *Apostolico Afames de la Compania de Jesus* published in Spain in 1754 and again separately under the title *Diario de Californias,* Paris, 1757. The present translation gives us an English version of Konscak's famous explorations in Lower California where the worthy missionary spent twenty-eight of his best years. It also adds some very welcome information concerning Konscak's early life and the spelling of his name. We learn that he was born in the city of Varazdin in Croatia, that he was educated in Slovakia as a Jesuit, that he sailed from Cadiz to Cuba in 1730, that his desire to be established on the most difficult frontier of mission enterprise, the Lower California peninsula, was gratified in 1733 when he arrived at San Ignacio.

Konscak's important explorations began in 1746 when he made a venturesome voyage northward from Loreto along the east coast of Lower California as far as the mouth of the Colorado River. Early in 1751 he set out inland with pack animals to find a site for a mission to the north of Ignacio. A result of this trip was the founding of Santa Gertrudis in 1752. In these explorations and during the rough journeys Konscak was required to make as visiting missionary it was said that "a walking stick and a piece of canvas made his whole outfit and comfort."

The concluding chapter comprises a translation of a valuable letter of Francisco Zevallos regarding Konscak's work and his death in Lower California on September 10, 1759.

It is regrettable that these interesting records should be marred by such unidiomatic and almost unreadable English as appears under the pen of the translator.

**California County Boundaries. A Study of the Division of the State into Counties and the Subsequent changes in their Boundaries. By Owen C. Coy, Ph. D. (Berkeley: California Historical Survey Commission) 1923.** 69 maps. vii, 335 pp. 8°.

This work is an epitome of the history of California county boundaries. It graphically illustrates and carefully describes the great changes made in the boundaries since 1850, when California's original twenty-seven counties were created. The fifty-eight counties at present existing include all the original counties from which they were carved out. In view of the confusing number and the magnitude of these changes the present record is especially desirable and important.

Many of the early modifications in county lines grew out of the necessity of re-establishing boundaries which were found to be too

indefinite or inconvenient. Time and again uncertainties due to lack of surveys and reference to non-ascertainable geographic features necessitated changes. One curious result of the lack of surveys was that for three years (1861-1864) the county seat of Mono County (Aurora) was a town subsequently found to be located over the line in Nevada.

The most important developments were of course the addition of new counties cut out of the old to accommodate increase of population. Thus in 1853 San Bernardino County was subdivided from Los Angeles due to the Mormon immigration. The desirability of consolidating the city and county of San Francisco resulted in the creation of San Mateo County from the original county of San Francisco in 1856. Mariposa and San Diego counties as first established were of enormous extent. The former comprised about twenty-five times its present area. The growth and spread of the unsettled mining population resulted in some rather curious boundary fluctuations. In 1851 the county of Klamath was organized, the only county of the state which has now completely disappeared. The spread of mining interests in 1852 into what is now Nevada caused California legislators to establish Pautah County in territory entirely beyond the bounds of the State of California. It was expected that the Congress of the United States would eventually cede to the State of California the territory described in the act creating this county, an act which remained upon the statute books until 1859.

The work of the California Historical Survey Commission, of which Dr. Coy is the director, has resulted in bringing into harmony the various laws dealing with county boundaries, and by the Codification Act of 1923 certain necessary changes have been established as a part of the Political Code.

CHARLES L. CAMP.

## MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

At the meeting of September 19, 1923, Hon. Joseph R. Knowland addressed the members upon the subject of "Historic Spots Marked by the Native Sons of the Golden West." The speaker, sometime President of the California Historic Landmarks League, has long been active in the movement which has for its purpose the preservation of the missions and the permanent identification of notable spots of historic interest. This work of restoration and identification has not been accomplished solely by any organization, but by the efforts of several kindred associations generally acting individually and independently.

From a picturesque point of view the missions of California have long been a most valuable asset to the State. Unfortunately this fact was not realized until within a comparatively recent period, and even then it was not by the Californians but by visiting tourists and observant travelers whose comments were profuse and enthusiastic. No measures for preservation were adopted until after 1890.

Some of the missions being occupied and still actively in use, were maintained in some state of repair; moderately adequate in some instances, and hopelessly indifferent in others. Two of the missions have disappeared forever, and a number of others are little more than rapidly crumbling ruins. The results of the processes of preservation may be observed at Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, San Gabriel, San Francisco Solano and a few others. Unfortunately the work of restoration has generally effaced the work of time, and thereby much of the picturesque has been removed. But surgery after all is a drastic operation, and all surgery leaves its scars.

In their more extended work, these societies also have attempted to mark sites of historic importance. Elaborate monuments have been raised at Donner Lake, in Coloma, and elsewhere. A complete restoration has been effected of Sutter's Fort at Sacramento. Bronze tablets have been employed to permanently identify the spots and scenes of events in our history known far and widely, such as the place where Commodore Montgomery landed and took Yerba Buena from the Mexicans; "Fort Gunnybags," where the famed Vigilance Committee assembled in stern tribunal and performed its grim work of purification; and the noted field where Broderick fell.

These are some of the activities of these societies which are endeavoring to preserve to posterity the records of former days that are rapidly passing into oblivion. Methods of commemoration need not be

monumental. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were content to affix their names alone without the embellishments of pedigrees or portraits. The simple bronze tablet is quite as convincing in force and purpose.

The work accomplished by these various associations for preservation and restoration merits commendation and deserves gratitude. The highest tribute that individuals or societies may receive is not so much for what they have accomplished, but for that which they have conscientiously tried to perform.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam addressed the Society on Friday, October 26, 1923, on "A Regrettable Chapter in California History." Dr. Merriam is well known as one of the leading authorities on the California Indians, having devoted many years to a study of their mode of life, manners, traditions, and geographical distribution. At the time of the occupation by the Spaniards California was densely populated with Indians, and the territory was very definitely divided among them, each tribe having well established boundary lines. Everything points to the fact that they had occupied their relative positions for a very long time. Predatory warfare was comparatively unknown, such wars as did occur being brought about by what might be called trespass on the lands of an adjoining tribe. Dr. Merriam spoke about the effect of the mission system on the Indians, but devoted the major portion of his address to an account of their troubles with the Americans. The period of the gold rush was marked, as far as the Indians were concerned, by a total disregard by the newcomers of the rights of the Indians to their property and even to their lives. Dr. Merriam cited a number of instances of what might be called wholesale slaughter of unoffending Indians by parties of whites who could not always be called irresponsible.

We hoped to be able to present a full account of Dr. Merriam's most interesting address, but owing to his inability to revise the report of his remarks in time we are obliged to defer this until the next number of the Quarterly.

At the meeting of November 20, 1923, Mr. Charles B. Turrill treated the members to "A Stroll Through San Francisco in the Long Ago," which he illustrated by lantern slides from photographs in his own extensive collection. He first showed a picture of San Francisco in 1837, drawn in after years by W. F. Swasey from his recollection of it. He then conducted the assembly to Portsmouth Square and showed

a number of pictures surrounding that historic spot. It would be impossible to mention all the interesting pictures which Mr. Turrill showed and which he accompanied by a series of running commentaries drawn from his vast fund of personal experiences. The meeting was one of the best attended that the Society has ever held, and at its close many persons remained to offer their congratulations to the speaker for a pleasing hour spent in San Francisco "before the fire."

# IN MEMORIAM

## William Carey Jones

William Carey Jones, former dean of the graduate division of the University of California, died of apoplexy in Pekin on October 2, 1923. Dr. Jones was a grandson of the famous Senator Benton of Missouri, and therefore a nephew of Mrs. Jessie Fremont. His father, William Carey Jones, was an able lawyer who took a prominent part in the early litigation over California land titles. Dr. Jones was born in Washington, D. C., in 1854, but came to California while very young, and after a course at the University of California graduated in 1875. From that time until his retirement last year Dr. Jones was connected with the University in various capacities. He was best known, however, on account of his connection with the school of jurisprudence, in which he became professor in 1894, heading the new department.

Although Dr. Jones was not a member of this society at the time of his death, he will always be associated with it as one of the most active members on its reorganization in 1886. Dr. Jones acted as Secretary for some time, and contributed a very valuable paper, "The First Phase of the Conquest of California," which was printed in the Papers of the California Historical Society, vol. I, part 1, San Francisco: 1887.

He leaves a wife and three daughters.

## Francis J. Carolan

Francis J. Carolan, a member of a pioneer Sacramento family, died at the age of sixty on November 11, 1923, in San Francisco, having been in ill health for some time previous to his death. Although born in Sacramento, he graduated from Cornell University in 1882, and then came to San Francisco to enter business. He married one of the daughters of the late George M. Pullman, head of the Pullman Car Company, and established a beautiful place called "Carolands" in Hillsborough. For many years Mr. Carolan was prominent in the social life of San Francisco and the peninsula. He leaves a widow but no children.